Atlanta Constitution.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1875. Vol. VII--No 290

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 27.

EATONTON claims to be one of the best inland cotton markets in the state; and with good reason, for she has already received over eleven thousand bales. This principally came from Putnam and Jasper, with a few scattering bales from Morgan.

THE latest novelty is a pronouncing match. In Cincinnati last week, twenty married persons on the one side, were matched against twenty unmarried on the other. The rules of the spelling ring governed the exercises, as far as they were applicable.

THE Rev. Dr. William Watkin Hicks has stepped down from the pulpit and into the editorial office of the Fernandina Observer. He has been in journalism before, but somehow he did not stick long. William mingles political and religious callings in an inexplicable manner, hopping from one to the other in quick succession.

MOBILE is given over to lectures just now. On Thursday, Dr. Michel, of Montgomery, lectures on the life and writings of Paul Hayne; and on the following Monday the other great poet of the south, Father Ryan, will lecture in the cathedral, for then benefit of the schools conducted by the sisters of charity.

BISHOP-ELECT Jagger will be consecrated to-morrow at the church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, the required consent having been secured after a contest almost unprecedented in the annals of the church. The agony will soon be over, and when it is, the new bishop writes that he will straightway enter upon the duties of his office, confident that he will meet in the diocese of southern Ohio an army of fellow-helpers.

THE Philadelphia Times takes a gloomy view of the Beecher case. Its best calculation makes Saturday, August 8, 1875, the day when the case will be given to the jury. The rebuttal, it is claimed, will take a month at least, and the sur-rebuttal another month. Various side shows will consume two weeks in addition. The summing up will last two weeks, and Judge Neilson will require a week to charge the jury. This calculation is reasonable, when viewed in the light of the trial's progress up to this time.

DURING the first quarter of the present year, over half a million boxes of oranges and lemons were imported into the United States. These fruits came from Central America, British West Indies, British Guiana, Danish West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain, Italy, Mexico, Turkey-in Asia, and the United States of Colombia. Much the largest share, however, came from the states on the Mediterranean. The percentage of loss in these fruits during the ocean voyages is about thirty per cent. Enlarge the orange groves of Florida, and let us become exporters of the tropical fruits, instead of importers.

THE CHURCH.

Conferring the Beretta on Cardinal McCloskey—Magnificent Ceremonial—The Consecration of Dr. Jagger, etc.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—Preparations for conferring the beretta on Cardinal McCloskey are almost completed. The ceremonies will open with a procession of acolytes from the sacristy, wearing white albs, scarlet and black cassocks. The clergy of the city and visitors, followed by archbishops and bishops wearing rochets purple cassocks, mantillettas and beretta celebrant will next enter, accompanied by deacons and sub deacons. The cardinal will then enter, preceded by the cross bearer, bearing archiepiscopal cross and followed by a train of attendants and priests. The cardinal will wear his capa magua, a long purple robe fringed with ermine and his archiepiscopal dress, consisting of roclet, purple, cassock, mantilletta and beretta. Count Marefoschi will occupy a place near the cardinal, wearing the full uniform of the pope's noble guard. Mgr Roncetti the ablegate, attended by Dr. Ubaldi, will occupy a position on the epistle side of the altar. At the conclusion of high mass, Roncetti ablegate will take the scarlet beretta and present it to Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, who will perform the ceremony of imposition. The archbishop will deliver an address, which will be replied to by the cardinal, after which the choir, composed of a hundred voices, will sing a hymn composed expressly for the ceremony. The cardinal will then retire, and after putting on the robe of cardinalate, will re-enter the sanctuary and give the episcopal benediction. This will conclude the ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Tuesday 27.—Thousands of spectators gathered at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning to witness the ceremony of conferring the beretta on Cardinal McCloskey. There had been enormous demand for tickets, and numbers of those who had them found great difficulty in gaining entrance. The streets in the immediate neighborhood were packed with human beings. The interest manifested was so great that representatives from every part of the union were present. A number of front seats were reserved for invited guests; and among those seated in them were Chief Justice Daly, Judge Donohue, District Attorney Phelps, Sinclair Lancey, Collector Arthur, Thomas Murphey and many other well known citizens. At 20 minutes to eleven o'clock the head of the procession emerged from the vestry, the Acolytes leading them, followed by long lines of clergymen, who, after making genuflexions before the high altar, passed down the centre aisle, which was soon packed. When the surpliced priests had all taken their places, the representatives of various religious orders in the diocese began to emerge from the vestry in their picturesque habits. When the procession had all been arranged in the proper places there was an interval of ten minutes, during which the church was filled with joyous music from the choir. The procession of the prelates at length emerged from the vestry with slow and measured tread. The audience rose as the magnificent spectacle began to unfold itself. The scene was magnificent. Boys with pictures and swinging censors, and dignitaries in dark purple preceded the archbishops and bishops. The procession was closed by the celebratants of High Mass, Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assistant; Rev. Father McGean, deacon, and Father Kean, sub-deacon. Then came Cardinal McCloskey, the papal legates, Dr. Ubaldi, Mgr. Roncetti, and lastly the tall figure of Count Marefoschi, of the pope's noble guard, in his dazzling uniform.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25th.—Rev. Thos. A. Jagger, D. D., rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, of the Holy Trinity, in this city, will be ordained Bishop of Southern Ohio on Wednesday in the above church. In connection with the services of ordination, the following has been announced: Bishop Horatio Potter, of the diocese of New York and Bishop Wm. Bacon Stevens, of this diocese to present their elected bishop. Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of diocese of Kentucky, and Bishop Abram N. Littlejohn, of the diocese of Long Island, to preach the sermon. In order to prevent overcrowding, it has been decided to issue a limited number of tickets of admission to the church.

Defalcation.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution]

NEW YORK, April 27.—John M. Carver, formerly secretary of Col. Fiske, has been arrested on a $66,000 defalcation, as treasurer of a national stock yard.

Pennsylvania Mines.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The militia in the coal region has been relieved by other regiments.

Navigation Open.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

QUEBEC, April, 27.—Navigation on the St. Lawrence is open.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Scrap of History.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:

It is often objected to our school system that it was forced upon us—that it was not voluntarily adopted by the people of Georgia. This statement is true so far as it has application to the incorporation of the system into the fundamental law. The Constitution of 1868 was framed and adopted as the objector alleges. The Convention of 1868 was a remarkable body. The journal lies before me. From it I learn that there were one hundred and seventy two members. Of these, twenty-two were of northern birth, and four of foreign. Nineteen of the members came among us after the close of the war, and of these nineteen, eleven were northern men. The better portion of the people of the State had no confidence in a large number of the members who were native born. The number of negroes fresh from the cotton and rice fields, I have no means of ascertaining. Some of the members were said to be men of despicable character. There were men in the body, however, who were wise, conservative, patriotic. To these our people owe a debt of gratitude which they have not yet fully realized.

The federal policy that brought the convention into existence was not less remarkable than the composition of the body. Now, that the heated passions of the times have abated, comparatively few can be found to defend the policy—hardly any, at least at the South, who remain so much in love with it as to affirm it admirable *per se*. By that policy, a large amount of the virtue, the intelligence, the wealth, the patriotism of the State was disfranchised. Quite a number whom the policy itself did not disfranchise, were arbitrarily and tyrannically disfranchised by the administrators of the policy. To the latter number the writer belonged. I had never held an office in my life except that of Intendant of the little village of Oxford—had never even been a candidate for office. Yet after registering as a voter I was stricken from the list, and what does the reader suppose to be the reason. It was *because I ran the boundary line between Georgia and Florida*. This was the alleged reason. Doubtless the true reason was to get rid of my vote. An appeal to the Superintendent of registration, and, afterwards, to the General in command, brought no relief. The latter replied, in substance, 'if you held office before the war and engaged in acts of rebellion during the war, your name has been rightly stricken,' and this, too, notwithstanding the paper making the appeal set forth the true state of facts as to my never having held office. Large numbers were treated as I was.

The policy also enfranchised hordes of ignorant colored men to whom you could not have explained what is meant by a constitution by a week's labor. Vast numbers of the true men of the State refused to go to the polls. Is it surprising that a Convention, thus constituted and thus originating, should do some bad work? The wonder is that more of it was not done. Some of it was bad enough. The portion of the Constitution framed, which provided for the enacting of retroactive homestead and exemption laws, though it has been elaborately defended, can hardly be accepted as a wise piece of legislation by a plain, honest man. For one, I shall never believe it right till I am convinced that the Lord made a mistake when He told Moses to write in the Decalogue, "Thou shalt not steal." It has been more corrupting in its effect upon the morals of the people than any legislation adopted in the State since the first landing of Gen. Oglethorpe upon our soil. Some things done by the Convention were wise and statesmanlike. To this class belongs the whole of the sixth article of the Constitution, which relates to the subject of education. I shall endeavor to show at the proper time, not only that this article is founded in true wisdom, but that, whatever changes may be hereafter made, it is extremely improbable that this article can ever be altered. The Constitution, as a whole, whatever faults it may have, is the fundamental law of the land. It has been acquiesced in by all the departments of the government, legislature, judicial, and executive, for seven years. For the last three years all the officers of the government have been filled by the suffrages of the most intelligent and virtuous of our people, and all these officers have sworn to support the Constitution, and they mean to do so, in good faith, till it is altered by competent authority. Acquiescence makes the whole instrument binding so long as the acquiescence continues; and when it is proposed to change any portion of it, it will hardly be satisfactory to thinking men to raise questions as to *how*, and *by whom*, the organic law was framed. It will be considered by every good citizen much more pertinent to show that what is objected to is bad; and that the substitute proposed is, in itself, wiser and better.

Let us next consider the objection in its application to the first school law passed under the Constitution. To do this properly, it will be necessary to give a little historical information not generally known. In the month of August 1869 the Georgia State Teachers' Association met in the City of Atlanta. At that meeting, Mr. Martin V. Calvin of Augusta, read a paper in advocacy of the public school system. At the conclusion of the reading, the writer of this article moved for the raising of a committee to report upon a school system adapted to the condition and wants of the people of Georgia. Subsequently, the resolution was amended so as to require the report to be laid before the executive committee of the Association for revision, and to be submitted by that committee, after revision, to the consideration of the Association at a special session to be held in the city of Macon in the month of November following.

The committee appointed under this resolution consisted of the writer of this article, Mr. B. Mallon, now Superintendent of the schools of the city of Atlanta, Hon. D. E. Butler, of the county of Morgan, Mr. M. V. Calvin and Hon. D. W. Lewis, now President of the North Georgia Agricultural College. Hon. D. E. Butler afterwards declined to serve, and was substituted by the Rev. J. M. Bonnell, then President of the Wesleyan Female College. The committee agreed that each member should study the subject for himself, writing down a synopsis of his views, and that a meeting should be held at a fixed time, to compare views, and agree upon the matter of the report. The meeting was held. Each member read the synopsis he he had prepared.

The reading developed a most remarkable coincidence of views. A secretary was appointed to record those suggestions in which there was an agreement, and thus, after a most careful canvass of the subject, the outlines of a complete system were agreed upon and adopted; and the writer of this paper was charged with the duty of preparing the report. The report, when prepared, was laid before the Executive Committee. There were present at that meeting of the committee, H. H. Tucker, now Chancellor of the State University, W. LeRoy Broun, President of State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Alexander Means, one of the oldest and most widely known educators in the State, Prof. W. D. Williams, of the Academy for the Blind, Dr. J. M. Bonnell, Mr. Mallon and the writer, the last three being also members of the Executive Committee. The report was read, and nine hours were spent in discussing it, section by section. After this most careful consideration of the report, this committee determined to submit it without alteration to the Association, which was to meet the next day. The Association spent an entire day in considering the report, and after thorough discussion of the different suggestions it contained, it was unanimously adopted, with a few slight alterations, and a committe, of which the writer was a member, was raised, to lay it before the Legislature soon to assemble, accompanied by a memorial praying that the system which it embodied be put into statutory form in the shape of a law.

Before the assembling of the Legislature, re-construction was reconstructed, and on the assembling of that body, quite a number of the members elected by the people were unseated, and others, who were not the choice of the people, were substituted in their places. Our committee conferred together and were unanimous in the opinion that our measure, if adopted, would be odious in the sight of the people in consequence of the odium attaching to the body adopting it; and we determined not to be personally present when the Legislature convened.

As the session advanced, it became evident that some kind of a school-law would be adopted; and two members of the committee, Mr. Mallon and myself, determined that we would do what we could to influence the body for good. I had two warm personal friends, good men and true, who were members. One of them, the Hon I. E. Shumate, was a representative from the county of Whitfield; and the other, the Hon. Council B. Wooten, was senator from the eleventh district. I sent to each of them a copy of the report of the Association, and wrote letters requesting them each to place his copy before the Committees on Eduction of their respective houses. I knew that, whatever might be their private views of the subject, they would both most willingly do me a personal favor. Mr. Mallon did the same in respect to certain of his friends who were members. When the law appeared, I found that, in many portions of it, our report had been closely followed. Some portions of the law departed from the system adopted by the Association, and were objectionable, but in many of its provisions, the law was a good one. In the duties assigned to the State School Commissioner, in the county organizations, both in respect to the Boards of Education and of Trustees and the duties assigned to these Board, in the office of County School Commissioner and the duties imposed upon that officer, in the provision for ambulatory school for sparsely settled districts, in the providing of separate schools for whites and blacks, in the sources of school revenue other than that provided in the constitution—in all these things, and in other minor matters, the law follows closely the report. Both the law and the report are before me, and the internal evidence is overwhelming, that the teachers of the Georgia Association did much towards giving shape to the first school law. Let those who raise the objection which I have been considering remember the history just recited, and what has been said in reference to the educational provisions of the constitution, and, further, that legislatures of our own choosing have passed laws incorporating much of the original school law. If they will do so, I do not think we shall hear of much further objecting on that particular line.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR.

OUR DEAD.

Grand Celebration at Augusta, Ga.

[The Constitution's Telegram]

AUGUSTA, April 26.—Memorial day was observed here with unusual imposing ceremonies. There was a large parade and procession. The corner stone of the Confederate monument was laid. In his speech, General Evans said:

Let us do nothing to keep alive the passions of the war; to study its lessons is prudence; to profit by its teachings is wisdom; but to stir up the old animosities is madness. The voice of this monument will not be for war but for peace. It will say to us the Confederacy has expired—its great life went out on the purple tide of blood that flowed from the hearts of its sons. We have buried it; we do not intend to exhume its remains; we were utterly defeated, and we dismiss our resentments. Sadly we parted with the dear old cross of stars which we followed through many a storm of shot and shell, but we take with the hand of Southern honor the staff that holds the flag of the stars and stripes. I respond with the truest feeling to day to the fraternal words of Gen. Bartlett, spoken at the centennial celebration of the first battle of the old revolution.

After the speech the ladies of the memorial association decorated with flowers the graves of the confederate and federal dead in the Augusta cemetery.

New Orleans.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Both houses of the legislature adjourned, *sine die*. A resolution suspending Auditor Clinton under impeachment proceedings, was postponed by the senate by a vote of 18 to 16. But few if any reform measures became laws. A bill, however, appropriating $140,000 for the expenses of the extra session was passed.

The officers, passengers and hands of the burned steamers lost all of their clothing, baggage, etc.

Details from the Rio Grande show no abatement of the trouble from the Mexican bandits. They seem determined to prevent telegraphic communication with Brownsville. They drive off operators and line repairers.

The Storm.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A heavy sleet storm has prevailed along the New York lines. No communication beyond Jersey City. There is only two wires to that point.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The wires which were prostrated by the storm, Saturday night and yesterday morning, are still down.

Dead.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

LONDON, April 27.—Mayne Reade, the author of several books, is dead.

HAZLETON, April 27.—The man killed last Thursday was a desperado—Peter Monday—who was leader of the mob. No disturbances since Thursday.

BOSTON, April 27.—C. P. Woodberry, well known inventor, is dead.

Indian Fight.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CHICAGO, April 25.—Lieut. Austin, of the Sixth cavalry, reports a fight with the Cheyennes in Kansas. Nineteen Indians, including two chiefs, and one Medicine man, were killed. We lost one sergeant and one private.

Burned.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Union League Club house caught fire to-day. The roof and interior was badly damaged. Some of the pictures and books were saved.

Violation of Contract.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The Louisiana levee company et al. have sued Scott & McComb for $282,000 for violation of contract.

Dead.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, April 25.—Rev. Wm. Seliver, chaplain to the queen, aged 69, and Henry W. Peckersgill, portrait painter, aged 94, are dead.

Consolidated.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—The Great Western Dispatch, and Erie and Pacific Dispatch freight lines have consolidated.

Found Dead.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

C[illegible], April 25.—Jno. S. Limer, a widower with children, was found dead in Richmond, Va.

SHIPS ON FIRE.

Three Steamers Burned at the New Orleans Levee.

Fifty Lives Sacrificed.

Distressing Scenes Among the Women and Children.

Heroic Attempts at Rescue.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1875.

This afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock, a time when the levee is usually most crowded, a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of the steamboat John Kyle, then lying at the foot of Gravier street, along with steamers Charles Bodman and Exporter, in close juxtaposition Almost before an alarm could be given the whole boat was in flames. Time was, however, afforded to rescue a few lady passengers and others before she was pulled out in the stream. The fire almost immediately caught the Bodman, whose passengers and people on board nearly all escaped to the Exporter. As soon as the fire was discovered the lines of the boats were cast loose from the shore and a steam tug pulled them out into the stream. The day was unusually clear, with a strong north wind blowing. As soon as the boats cleared the eddy, about two hundred yards from the shore, they were struck with the full force of the wind and were almost instantaneously wrapped in flames, driving the helpless passengers into the river. The scene from the crowded levee was heart-rending in the extreme.

THE SCENE ON THE BODMAN.

From the Bodman men, women and children, shrieking and crying for help, were seen to jump into the river and drown, while the spectators on shore were powerless to help them. The Exporter did not catch fire until out in the river, and her forecastle was at the time crowded with people, the number being estimated by witnesses of the catastrophe at from 100 to 150. As the huge sheet of flame swept down upon them they were seen to jump overboard like a startled flock of sheep, when a number were rescued by skiffs and tugs, which had put out to their assistance; but the great majority were drowned.

THIRTY WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOST.

Albert Mynck, the watchman of the Bodman, who was saved with its captain, reports about twenty-five or thirty women and children as lost upon that boat, and the same proportion were estimated by spectators to have been among the frantic crowd upon the Exporter's forecastle. In thirty minutes after the fire broke out the Kyle was floating down stream burned to the water's edge, and the wrecks of the hulls of the other two boats had drifted over to the Algiers shore, where they still smoulder.

THE LOST.

It will be very difficult to ascertain the names of all the lost. Among them were many spectators from the shore, who went aboard the burning boats to assist in putting out the fire. Ere they could return they found themselves out in the stream, enveloped in flame. One case of heroism is reported. Two women who sprung overboard succeeded in grasping a ringbolt upon the hull of the Exporter, where, partly sheltered by the guards of the boat, they clung for about fifteen minutes in full view of all on shore. In the meanwhile three skiffs made repeated but ineffectual attempts to reach them, being each time driven back by the intense heat in the flames. Just as the hundreds of breathless spectators were upon the point of abandoning hope, a long lead colored skiff with a single rower approached and dashed in to their side. In a few minutes it emerged in safety, having succeeded in rescuing both from watery graves. This gallant action was rewarded with a spontaneous cheer from the crowd lining the river bank. The latest estimates reduce the loss to about fifty souls. The burning hull of the Exporter is now being towed down the river by a tugboat.

Captain Hutchinson, of the Kyle, reports all saved upon his boat, though himself, the clerk, and one or two others are somewhat badly burned. He says that in less than three minutes from the time of discovering the fire that his boat was one sheet of flame from stem to stern. To adopt an expression used by an old darkey witness of the sad affair—"they all burned like broom corn."

THE RESCUED.

About twenty of the rescued, among whom are several ladies were provided for upon the steamboat Louisville, and just as your correspondent left the levee two more ladies were landed from a skiff. Some of the rescued are badly burned. Both the Bodman and Exporter only arrived last night, the latter with an excursion party on board, among which was the family of her owner, Captain Reese, of Pittsburg.

Fortunately most of the passengers were up in town when the fire occurred, but Mrs. Reese and her daughter, with another lady, remained on board. Of these, two were saved by a skiff, but Miss Reese is supposed to have been lost. Captain Shinkle, of the Bodman, also lost his son, fourteen years of age.

THE INSURANCE.

The Kyle was worth about $50,000, and was insured for about $30,000 in Pittsburgh offices. The Bodman was valued at about $48,000; insured in Cincinnati; and the Exporter at $35,000; insured in Pittsburg. The calamity has cast a gloom over the city, and the conduct of those tugboats is somewhat severely criticised by several of the eye-witnesses, who charge them with being more interested in saving other steamboats then saving lives. In this, however, much must be allowed for prevailing excitement. The casualty was so swift and horrible as to almost paralyze any efforts.

BURNING OF THE THREE BOATS.

It now appears that all the three boats were tied to the same ringbolt upon the levee, and that upon endeavoring to cut the Kyle's moorings all three were unfortunately cut at the same time. The river makes a rapid eddy at that spot, and they at once drifted out together, thus communicating the fire to each other. The tug boats, Ella Wood, Nellie and Dome and another, were in the immediate neighborhood. The two former, it is said, lost both time and opportunity for saving life in a vain endeavor to extinguish the fires by throwing water upon the burning boats.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Another eye-witness to the catastrophe, an old merchant, says he arrived on the levee just as the boats had drifted out. The forecastles of the Bodman and Exporter were then crowded with people, who just at that moment seemed for the first time to realize their danger, and became panic stricken. In a short time, he said, he saw over a hundred people struggling in the water. Some jumped over with their trunks, others with barrels and pieces of freight. The skiffs, of which some half dozen had been attracted to the spot, immediately dashed in and commenced rescuing these people. Some were saved in this manner, others swam to floating spars and logs, but he saw, he thinks, upward of forty or fifty, among whom he distinctly recollects two woman who were drowned. There was a lamentable want of order in managing the tugboats, otherwise, in his opinion, many more might have been saved. The scene he describes as most horrible in the extreme, both by its suddenness and its terrible nature.

OIL ON BOARD.

One of the boats had on board a quantity of oil which floated in flames upon the surface of the water around the struggling victims, and thus added tenfold to the horror of the scene. Many of the rescued are severely burned about the head, and no doubt it precipitated the drowning of many.

The Kyle was owned in equal parts by Captain Hutchinson, P. S. Davidson, W. F. Davidson and John Kyle, who are only partially insured, and had on board about a hundred tons of freight. The captain reports all hands and passengers saved.

The Exporter had on board about four hundred tons of miscellaneous freight, and the Bodman had just finished discharging. The captain reports all hands and passengers saved, except Mrs. Musgrove and one chambermaid.

Owing to the fact of a number of people running on board the boats at the first alarm of fire, it will be some time before the full extent of the casualties can be ascertained. The closest estimates now place them between thirty and forty.

A PLEASURE PARTY.

On board the Exporter was Captain Reese, the owner, from Pittsburg, who, with his family and a number of friends from that city, were here on a pleasure excursion. The ladies of the party were all ashore, except Mrs. Reese and daughter and one other lady. Mrs. Reese and the other lady were saved, but the daughter was drowned.

It is impossible to-night to give the names of the lost.

The hulls of the Exporter and Charles Bodman were towed across the river to Coyle's coal yard, while that of the John Kyle floated down a couple of miles and sunk.

A QUADRUPLE TRAGEDY.

Terrible Story of Love, Robbery and Murder—Three Victims to Avarice, Jealousy and Revenge—Suicide of the Murderer.

CUBA, N. Y., April 23, 1875.

On Wednesday, toward evening, this place was thrown into great excitement by a man from New Hudson dashing into town on horseback after a doctor, and announcing that James Lafferty, a somewhat notorious character in this part of the county, had murdered his grandmother, an aged lady with whom he lived, shot the wife and daughter of a farmer named George Vanney and then killed himself. A physician and a number of citizens accompanied the messenger back to Vanney's, who lives about five miles from Cuba, near the road leading to Rockville. Arriving there, a sickening sight was presented. In the door yard, near the house, lay the dead body of a man about twenty years of age. His face was turned upward, and from a wound on the side of the head his brains were oozing out. This was the body of Lafferty. By his side, and near his hand, lay a revolver. In the house, on a bed, with blood pouring from wounds in their faces, lay Mrs. Vanney, a fine looking woman of about thirty five or forty, and her daughter, a handsome girl of eighteen. They were both conscious, but very weak from loss of blood. The physicial, Dr. Carper, examined the wounds, and succeeded in extricating a pistol ball from Mrs. Vanney. It had entered her head near the temple and lodged back of the ear. Miss Vanney was shot in the right cheek, the ball passing through the lodging in the opposite side of her head. The surgeon was unable to extract the ball. Although in a very critical condition the young girl related

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SHOOTING.

Lafferty came to the house in the afternoon. Mr. Vanney was in the barn at work, and Mrs. Vanney was in the kitchen. Lafferty entered the room and commenced talking with the young lady. He had formerly worked for her father, and had for a year professed to be in love with her and wanted her to marry him. She had invariably repulsed his offer, and had told him several times that he must not speak to her further in the matter. He had often talked of committing suicide, or of doing something else terrible, but she had always laughed at him. When he came on Wednesday he renewed his proposal, saying that his grand mother had given him a lot of money, and he would give it all to Miss Vanney if she would marry him. She told him that she did not wish to have any association with him, as his character was not what it should be. He said he would be a better man if she were his wife. She then rose to leave the room, when he handed her a newspaper and told her to read a paragraph he pointed out. It was headed, "Murdered for Love." She had turned her face away from him in looking at the paper, and had just glanced at the heading of the article, when he drew a revolver and fired. She ran, shrieking and bleeding, toward the door, when her mother rushed into the room. Lafferty then shot her, and ran hurriedly out of the house. Mr. Vanney, hearing the firing, left the barn, and was hastening to the house when he saw Lafferty leaving, with his pistol in his hand and a wild look in his face. The farmer shouted to him and asked him, "What, in the name of God, is the matter?" Lafferty wheeled and fired at the farmer, but missed him. Without waiting to see the effect of his last shot he placed the revolver against his own head and

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

Mr. Vanney entered the house and found his wife and daughter lying on the floor weltering in their blood. He lifted them to the bed and was about to dash on his horse to Cuba for a surgeon, when a man rode up to the house evidently in great excitement.

"Have you seen anything of Jim Lafferty?" he asked, as Vanney started on a run to the barn. "His old grandmother has been found dead in her bed at Rockville, and has been strangled and beaten to death. The house has been ransacked, and as Jim has had plenty of money lately the folks think he killed the old woman and I'm looking for him with a warrant."

In a very short space of time the officer was made acquainted with the details of the tragedy at the farmhouse, and he galloped to Cuba, got a physician and gave the alarm.

Coroner Young was notified of the quadruple tragedy, and took charge of the bodies of the murderer and his grandmother. The former was buried in a pasture lot not far from Vanney's. At

AN INQUEST

held on the body of Mrs. Lafferty it was elicited that her grandson had been seen lounging about the house Saturday, and had not been seen there for some time before. He was seen to leave Saturday night, which was the last seen of him until he appeared at Vanney's. The deceased old lady was known to have about $150 in her house, which she had saved from her earnings and had laid by for her funeral expenses. None of this money could be found at her house. But nothing which could be identified was discovered on the body of James Lafforty.

Mrs. Vanney and her daughter are quite comfortable, and the doctor thinks they may both recover. The family is a highly respectable one, and Lafferty, it seems, had presumed upon their kindness and generous treatment of him while in their employ in making his overtures to Miss Vanney, who ridiculed his pretensions. He was an Irishman, and had long borne a hard name in the community. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mr. Vanney and his family throughout the neighborhood.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: MARSHALL M. BLACKBURN versus WILLIAM S. BATTLE, I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lots numbers 368, 369, 423, 425, 440, 441, 447, and 5½ acres of lot 496, all in the 4th district and 3d section of Bartow county, Georgia, each lot containing 40 acres, more or less, and will sell the same, at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiffs attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 6th, 1875.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

apr6—d1aw5w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit NATHAN H. HAND versus THE YAHOOLA RIVER AND CANE CREEK HYDRAULIC HOSE MINING COMPANY, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale, THE CORPORATE FRANCHISE of the defendant.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 6th, 1875.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

apr6—d1aw5w

SPRING GOODS, &c.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Goods

EVER EXHIBITED IN ATLANTA, GA.

Nobody Shall go out Unsuited.

LOW FIGURES!

LARGEST SELECTION! and POLITE ATTENTION!

Will Command the Trade!

Dry Goods for the Spring Season!

At Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

New Styles of White Goods,

Most Suitable Linens for Dresses.

Grand Selection of fast-color LAWNS.

Fine selection of PERCALES.

Choice lot of BLACK GRENADINES,

25 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere.

Magnificent lot of Bereges and Colored Grenadines.

Ferguson's celebrated Linens.

Entire new styles of Marseilles and Piques.

Elegant designs of Linen Damask.

Superb lot of Real French Cambric,

In all desirable colors.

Fine lot of Marseilles Spreads,

From $1 50 upwards.

Assortment of Lace Shawls and Sacques

At very low figures.

New designs Edgings and Insertings,

At tempting low prices.

Real Linen Lawns, to wash,

From 20c upwards.

Choice lot of Russian and Turkish Towels.

200 doz. Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Undervests, From 50c upwards.

Flowers and Ribbons, endless variety,

Fine real Leghorn Hats at $3, worth double the price.

Entire new styles of Ladies' Neck Scarfs and Ties,

Best selection ever seen in town.

Latest styles of Striped Hose,

For Ladies and Misses.

Ladies and Misses fine English Hose,

At 25 cents.

Complete selection of Gents' and Boys' Linen for suits.

Our Cassimere Department comprises all styles of Goods,

From the cheapest to the very best.

Special Attention

To our new lot of MATTINGS, in White, Check and Fancy.

Parties wishing cheap matting will do well to call on us. We have also very finest grades. The "Imperial" quality guaranteed.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Ginghams, Plaids, Brown Shirtings,

At astonishingly low Low figures. The largest selection constantly on hand,

Special Attention is drawn to our

Summer Silks, Black Silks & Alpacas,

We challenge any house to give such striking bargains in this class of goods

OIL CLOTHS FOR FLOORS,

In all widths.

Hair Cloths for Sofas and Window Curtains. Also Lace Curtains

In endless variety.

This department is superintended by Mr. J. J. LOGUE.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at

Furchgott, Benedict & Co's.,

54 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

BRANCHES OF BUSINESS:

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., NEW YORK.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., CHARLESTON, S. C

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., JACKSONVILLE FLA.

apr19—

CLOSING OUT SALES.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

DAMAGED GOODS

— TO-DAY THE —

Closing Out Sale!

WILL COMMENCE AT

COHEN & SELIG'S

On Mitchell Street-

Second door from the corner. The stock consists of all kinds

Dry Goods,

Cassimeres,

Jeans,

Clothing.

— AND A —

FULL LINE OF SHOES.

These goods are all new; in fact, most of them have not been in stock more than a few days. People in want of anything in the above line would do well to inspect this stock and buy what they need for the next six months. Remember, they

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

without reserve, and the greatest bargains are offered for you at

COHEN & SELIG'S.

Mitchell Street, near W. H. Brotherton's.

N. N.—Having received a great many

CLOTHING

which were intended for our store which has since burned down, we are offering great bargains in our Clothing House, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

COHEN & SELIG.

april7—d1f

LEGAL NOTICES.

Fulton Sheriff's Sales for May, 1875.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in May, 1875, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Also, at same time and place, the following lots of the Lynch subdivision, in the 14th district of, originally Henry, now Fulton county, known in the plane of city of Atlanta as lots Nos. seven and eight, fronting on northeast corner of Chattahoochee street, and street name unknown, and on said street name unknown, fifty feet each, and extending north on Chattahoochee street one hundred feet; also, Nos. fifty-two, fifty-three and fifty-six in said subdivision, fronting fifty feet each on the west side of Chattahoochee street, and extending back west one hundred and six feet each, containing each one-eighth of an acre, more or less; also, lot No. six situated on the south side of street (name unknown) forty-five feet, and running back south on Chattahoochee street one hundred feet; also, lots Nos. three and four of said subdivision, fronting on street (name unknown) fifty feet each, and running south one hundred feet each; also, lots Nos. forty-two and forty-three of said subdivision, fronting Edwards street and a twenty foot alley each thirty six feet, and running east one hundred and six feet each. All being in land lot No. 82 in said 14th district. Levied on as the property of Darwin G. Jones, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of James and Peter Lynch, Executors of Patrick Lynch, deceased vs. D. G. Jones, for the use of D. A. Beatie, this being for balance of purchase money.

Also at the same and place, a lot or parcel of land situated on Rawson street, in the 2d ward of the city of Atlanta, containing 100 by 150 feet, adjoining the property of Clarke & Hancock, it being part of land lot 85 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Also a lot on Calhoun street, in the 7th ward of the city of Atlanta, containing 50 by 150 feet, adjoining the property of Merriam & Fletcher, it being part of land lot 51 in same district. Also a lot containing 50 by 140 feet on Washington and Glenn streets in the 2d ward of said city, adjoining Brisco. Also one-half undivided interests in a lot containing 56 by 165 feet on Race Track and Mangum street, in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining Owens and Cassin, it being part of land lot 84 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, as the property of I. P. Harris. All levied on as the property of I. P. Harris by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa., issued from W. L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, in favor of state of Georgia vs. I. P. Harris, as principal, and John Harris, A. W. Evans, Augustus H. Lee, Charles L. Bowker and S. N. Stallings, security.

Also at same time and place, city lots, eighty and eighty-one, being part of land lot No. 51 in the city of Atlanta; lot No. 80 fronting 153 feet on the south side of Wheat street, and extending back south 200 feet more or less to lot No. 81, bounded east by Calhoun street. And also part of city lot No. 81, fronting 151 feet on west side of Calhoun street, and running back west 100 feet, thence south 60 feet more or less to Dr. Baldwin's lot on land line, thence westward on the original land line 200 feet more or less to lot No. 77, thence 212 feet more or less to lot No. 79, thence estimated 300 feet, more or less, to Calhoun street, bounded north by city lots, Nos. 79 and 80, being part of land lot 51 in the 14th district of said county, containing in both of said lots two acres more or less, levied on the property of Marcus A Bell, by virtue of, and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of K. W. Bartlett, vs. Marcus A. Bell. Property pointed out in mortgage fi. fa.

Also at the same time and place, part of land lot No. 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and being lots No seven and eight of the property at the corner of Loyd and Decatur streets, formerly belonging to the Howard estate, adjoining each other and fronting forty-four feet on the southwest side of Decatur street and running back southwest same width to the southeast side, adjoining the property of Pittman and Cowart, one hundred and eighty-five, to the Washington Hall property, and on the north west side one hundred and fifty feet to the western line of said land lot,

LEGAL NOTICES.

bounded west and southwest by said land line and Washington Hall property. Levied on as the property of W. J. Wootten, by virtue of and to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of Elizabeth A. Holley vs. W. J. Wooten. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also at the same time and place, all that lot of land, and the brick dwelling situated thereon being in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, and distinguished in the plan of said district as part of lot No 79, commencing at a point one hundred and seventy-three feet from the southeast corner of of Peltz lot, running thence on the line of Plumb street, two hundred feet; thence westerly two hundred feet; thence northerly two hundred feet; thence easterly two hundred feet to the beginning corner, being part of the lot of land conveyed by deed of Isaac Sewell to R. A. Johnson all lying and being in the city of Atlanta. Levied on as the property of Robert A Johnson as *trustee* of his wife, Sarah E. Johnson, by virtue of, and to satisfy a *mortgage* fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of J. F. Burke vs. Robert A. Johnson, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described real estate: certain land in the city of Atlanta, commencing 400 feet from the corner of Wheat and Collins streets, thence running along Wheat street 163 feet more or less to corner of Wheat and Calhoun streets, thence south along Calhoun street 301 feet more or less to the bend in north Calhoun street, thence west 273 feet more or less to McMillan, thence north 150 feet more or less to C. Jones land, thence east parallel with Wheat street 100 feet more or less to a point 400 feet in a straight line from Collins street, thence north parallel with Calhoun street, to beginning corner, being all the rear of the Bell property now sold to C. Jones. Levied on as the property of Marcus A. Bell by virtue of and to satisfy three (3) fi. fas. issued from Justice Court, 1234th district G. M. in favor of John A. Bruce vs. Marcus A. Bell.

Also, at same time and place, a certain lot of land lying in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., known as lot number 62—containing two hundred two and a half acres, more or less, bounded on the south by Ed Talliaferro and west by Thos. Mercer, and on which are situated the mills of said Griffin and the improvements thereon. Levied on as the property of Eli Griffin by virtue of, and to satisfy a mortgage fi-fa, issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Poole & Hunt, vs. Eli Griffin.

Also, at the same time and place one lot in city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on lot No. 1. Said lot has a dwelling house of 8 rooms—bath room, ice-cream arbor, and dancing platform. Said lot is known as George Johnson's jr. property laying west of old Monroe railroad, known as mineral springs property. Levied on as property of George Johnson jr., by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 7026th district G. M., in favor of Victor Moneayo vs. George Johnson.

Also at the same time and place, the west half of lot of land number sixty-two (62) in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry now Fulton county, containing one hundred acres more or less. Levied on as the property of E. Griffin, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Cicero H. Strong vs. E. Griffin.

Also, at same time and place, twenty (20) acres, more or less, of the southwest part of lot of land number 240, in the 17th district of Fulton county, Ga; the same being known as the Donahoo property. Levied on as the property of D. M. Donahoo by virtue of and to satisfy a fi-fa issued from Justice court, 460 district, G. M., in favor of George Booth for use of L. Dean, vs. E. M. Donahoo.

Also at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land consisting of forty acres, the same being the southeast corner of lot of land No. 2'6 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of John Cobb, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Richard M. Pate vs. John Cobb.

Also at same time and place, all that parcel of land known as city lots, Nos. 78, 79, 80 and 81, on corners of Collins, Wheat and Calhoun streets in Atlanta, Ga., part of original land lot No. 51 in the 14th district of said county, and known as said Bell's mansion residence. Levied on as the property of Marcus A. Bell, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of of O. W. Bartlett, vs. Marcus A. Bell.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., being part of city lot No. 11, and of land lot No. 46 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., and more particularly described and bounded as follows to wit: On the south by Houston street; west by Boyd street; north by Willoughby street, and east by the present garden fence, containing four acres more or less, and known as the residence lot of W. L. Cleaveland. Levied on as the property of W. L. Cleaveland by virtue of and to satisfy nine fi. fas. issued from the Justice's Court of the 1026 district G. M., Jno. R. Wallace vs. A. C. Ladd, maker, and W. L. Cleaveland endorser.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot or parcel of land containing two acres, more or less, the same being the east half of a block of four acres, more or less, which block of four acres lies west of what is known as Whaley's old brick yard, and is bounded on the north by Alexander street, and on the south by Simpson street, and on the east by a street running between the old Whaley brick yard and the two acres so levied on, being in the city of Atlanta, and a part of land lot 79, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of T. M. Elyea, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Roderick McDuffie vs. T. M. Elyea.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of city lot number eighty-five in the city of Atlanta, beginning at the corner of Broad, Luckie and Peachtree streets, and running up Peachtree street one hundred feet, and extending back along Luckie street one hundred feet, being of equal width in the front and rear, including the two-story brick dwelling house thereon, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Wm. Ezzard, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Charles F. Schmidt vs. William Ezzard.

Also, at the same time and place, all the printing material, types, stands, cases, cabinets, racks, office furniture, presses and fixtures used and now in the printing office of the Southern Publishing Company. Levied on as the property of W. A. Ramsey, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of J. R. Jones vs. W. A. Ramsay. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, part of land lot 140, in the 14th district of Fulton county, and known as No. 19 in the platting and subdivision of the Atwood property; said lot bounded north by Porter avenue, east by Holderness street, south by lot No. 7, and west by lot No. 11, containing 100 feet by 108 feet. Levied on as the property of William A. Ramsay, to satisfy his State and county tax for the year 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, fifteen hundred shares of stock in the Atlanta Ice Manufacturing Company. Levied on as the property of Wallace Rhodes, to satisfy his State and county tax for the year 1874.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough and Crumley streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 76 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, adjoining the property of Spaulding, containing two acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of G. C. Rogers, by virtue of and to satisfy two fi. fas., one issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of F. A. Whitney Carriage Company vs. G. C. Rogers, maker, and W. L. Cleaveland, endorser, the other issued from the City Court of Atlanta, in favor of Melburn, Walker & Co., vs. G. C. Rogers. Property point d out by plaintiffs' attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, one cylinder printing press, of the Cotteral and Babcock manufacture, now used in the Job office of the Southern Publishing Company. Levied on as the property of the Southern Publishing Company, by virtue of and to satisfy a State and county tax fi. fa. for 1874, against said Company.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

pard—d1awlm

Fulton Sheriff's Sale for June, 1875.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Fifteen (15,000) thousand brick. Levied on as the property of Philip Thurman, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John T. Hagan vs. Philip Thurman.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

apr6—w1aw6w

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received.

J. H. VAN STAVOREN, Portrait Painter,

HAS REMOVED HIS STUDIO TO 49½ Peachtree street, corner of Wheat, over Power's store, where he will be pleased to see his patrons.

apr12—d1mo

DRY GOODS, SHOES, &c.

JOHN KEELY'S

Extraordinary Bargains

FOR THE PEOPLE.

2,000 Real Silk Parasols, 40c and 50c each, worth $1 25 to $1 75 each.
1,200 Fine All Silk Sun Shades, large size 65c each, worth $2 00 each.
5,000 Yards Choice Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, at less than half price.
200 Pieces Choice Yard-wide Percales, 12½c per yard, worth 20c per yard.
100 Pieces Choice Striped Victoria Lawns, 25c per yard, selling everywhere else at 50 cents per yard.
50 Pieces Guipure and Revere Striped White Lawns, (fine goods) 25c per yard, worth 60 cents per yard.
Everything made in Sash Ribbons, from 20c per yard up to the best grades at 90c.
500 dozen fine Linen Napkins and Doylies, from 60c per dozen up.

Domestics, Sheetings, &c.

Bleached and Brown Domestics, in every standard brand made, at manufacturers' prices. Call and see them. No profit asked on this class of goods.

House-Furnishing Goods.

Choice all Linen Table Damasks, from 50c per yard, Bleached. Choice three-quarter Bleached, from 75c yard.
Novelties in Turkey Red, Green and Gold, and other Fancy Table Damasks. Towels, Towelings, Glass Cloths, &c., in every grade made. Prices correspondingly low.
Everything made in Linen Goods, from Hall and Stair Cloths up to the finest texture.
The largest stock of Bed Quilts, Spreads, &c., ever brought to Atlanta.

Dress Goods.

Elegant Black Grenadines, Silk and Wool, from 50c per yard upward. Solid Colored Silks at every price and in every shade. The largest line of Black Silks in the city, at prices commencing with $1 per yard for a good gros grain Dress Silk. An immense variety of Stripes and Checks in Spring Silks. Everything desirable in Spring Dress Goods, from 10c. per yard up to the finest made.
20 pieces Black Alpaca at 50c per yard (to which especial attention is called. 50 pieces finer grades proportionately good value for their respective prices.

HOSIERY

An Immense Job Lot of Hosiery, embracing Misses', Ladies' and Men's Goods, of the very best English makes, for sale lower than cost of importation. Everything made in regular hosiery on hand.

WHITE GOODS.

An inspection of the goods in this department is earnestly solicited, at Victoria Lawns Swiss, Nainsooks, in Plain, Striped and Checked, Tarlatans, Mulls, Jaconets, &c., will sold at prices never before named for similar goods.

CASSIMERES, &c.

Everything in Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c., for Men's and Boys' wear, from 25c per yard up to the finest made.

FANCY GOODS.

The choicest line of Ladies' Silk Ties, Lace Veils, Fichus, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Fancy Buttons of every description. Goods for Veils in every style and grade. Sleeves, Lace Barbes, Fans, etc., which it has ever been my fortune to offer.

SHOES.

Everything in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes. The work guaranteed. No shoddy goods kept, but everything in this line made especially for me. Sold at short profits, and purchasers may rely on getting the best goods made.

TRUNKS, &c.

Ladies' Trunks in the newest styles and [illegible] Ladies' Satchels at half price. Lace Sacques and Points in every grade.
The best line of DRESS GOODS from 25c to 60c per yard, ever [illegible] the city, at any [illegible] kind of cat.

JOHN KEELY, Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets.

adr11—d1f

DAILY CONSTITUTION.
ATLANTA
Wednesday Morning, April 28, 1875.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.
ENTIRE REPUTATION.
General Traveling Agents:
T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS has been tendered the presidency of the Bryan (Texas) agricultural college.

THE Spanish government has paid $45,000 of the $80,000, on account of the Virginius affair.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, like Senator Morrill, has been sick at Washington since congress adjourned. He is slowly recovering now.

In the next house of representatives there will be twenty-three state delegations of a prevailing democratic complexion, against fourteen in which the republicans are in a majority.

SENATOR MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, has fallen an early victim to the white house epidemic. St. Paul is to have a new postmaster, and he promptly suggested his brother-in-law.

SPEAKER BLAINE knew what he was talking about when he included the vote of Colorado in a canvass of presidential probabilities. An examination of the enabling act shows that Colorado will have the right to vote for president if a state constitution be adopted in time.

STATE AUDITOR CLINTON, who stands just now on the ragged edge of charges of fraud and corruption in office, in New Orleans, was a prominent member of the young men's christian association. Lowell, the chairman of the investigating committee, who reported the charges on Clinton, was detected in robberies amounting to $40,000 while postmaster at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON correspondence Chicago Times: Bristow, Fish and Jewell are for Beecher, while Williams, Belknap, Robeson and Delano, flout the bare mention of his innocence. The real surprise is Grant. He has sided with the Brooklyn apostle from the start. I make this fact public to set him right in the hearts of the local aristocrats of colonial stock, as well as to give the third term cause a boost.

HON. T. S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, former speaker of the Confederate house of representatives, has had his title the bulk of an estate amounting to $60,000, confirmed by the court of appeals of Virginia. It was the estate of one Johnson, whose will Bocock, as an attorney, wrote, and the next of kin of the deceased tried to break it on the plea Bocock exercised undue influence over the testator for his own benefit.

THE unanimity of sentiment in the south against there being any man from that section on the next national democratic ticket, has spiked one of the biggest guns of the administration journals. They have been shouting for quite a while that the next opposition ticket would have a "rebel" on it, and its election would therefore mean a restoration of the south to power. They can't say that any longer, and there are pretty strong evidences that they are grieved thereat.

A New York paper credits ex-Speaker Blaine with having said last fall "that the Beecher scandal had cost the republican party its supremacy; that too much progress was the trouble with the party. We had progressed through the negro and made him a citizen; we had progressed through the states and made them into provinces, and now this infernal scandal business threatens to exhibit republican chiefs in the act of progressing clear through the family circle," and that the people would not stand it.

A NUMBER of prominent Louisianians have resurrected the old railroad scheme of building a line from New Orleans to Shreveport, and a bill incorporating the company has been presented in the legislature. The road is designed to connect with the Texas Pacific railroad, with a view to divert the trade of Texas to New Orleans. The capital stock is fixed at $6,000,000, and an organization is to be effected when $150,000 has been subscribed. There would be a more responsible hope of success if the minimum of subscription had been fixed at $2,000,000.

THE transfer of the recumbent statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, from Richmond to his grave at Lexington, Va., has been attended with ceremonies that show the affection with which his memory is cherished among Virginians. At Richmond a regiment of troops and several civic organizations accompanied the box containing the statue to the railroad station, where it was placed in charge of ten students of the Richmond University, as a guard of honor. The box itself was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, at every depot fresh flowers and wreathes were added by deputations of ladies. Among the committee receiving the statue at Lynchburg was the ex-confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early.

The Black Hills.

The gold fever is rising to a height that the military doctors will scarcely be able to control. For men are preparing to enter the mystic country that Custar's army invaded last year, in overwhelming numbers. Some will start from Bismarck, which is the present terminus of the ill-fated Northern Pacific road, and which was the point of Custar's departure last year. Others will start from Sioux City, on the Missouri river, and perhaps move from Cheyenne and other points on the Union Pacific road. Cheyenne is 208 miles from Spotted Tail agency, which may be regarded as the objective point of that large and rather indefinite extent of country known as the Black Hills. Sidney is the nearest station to the agency of the Spotted Warrior, being only 162 miles distant, but it is a small town, while Cheyenne is a large one. If there is to be a rush of gold hunters to the famous Hills, Cheyenne bids fair to reap the principal harvest in the way of outfits and supplies generally.

But we strongly advise our readers against casting longing eyes in that direction at present, for two reasons. The first is, that no gold has been brought from there, and it is extremely doubtful whether any ever will be. Interested cities, notably Cheyenne, are flooding the country with wild, or at least unsubstantiated, stories of gold discoveries in the Hills, but no reliable evidence has been produced that establishes the existence of gold in paying quantities. Before one sets out to find gold in an inhospitable and almost inaccessible country, it would be well to first know whether there is any gold there.

The other objection relates to the undisputed title of the warlike Sioux to the whole country between the Cheyenne and the Yellowstone—a tract nearly six hundred miles long and two hundred miles wide, and including the Black Hills. This immense tract, be it auriferous or not, was conveyed by solemn treaty in April 1868 to the great Sioux nation, represented by the chiefs Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The Indians are probably willing to sell, and the government is trying to buy. If the whites can be kept out of the territory until a bargain can be consummated, all will be well; but if a forcible intrusion on the domain of the Sioux takes place, then look out for hair-lifting. For Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are right at the hills, and can put 5,000 warriors in the field immediately. The natural fortresses of the country would aid them, and the country would soon hear of barbaric slaughters on a grander scale than any that have occurred since the massacre of Capt. Fetterman's force by this same Red Cloud. A little delay on the part of prospective gold-hunters will not only save the retention of their own hair, but probably a treaty that will throw the whole section open to settlement.

There is another objection to any departures from Georgia. The state is full of opportunities to earn, by rightful and satisfactory industry, more gold than the average miner will pick up among the Black Hills, even if they are as full of the precious metal as some imaginative persons say they are. These gold mines of ours never fail, and to properly work them we need the services of every person in the state, and more too. Let us then leave this gold hunting in Dakota to the bummers of other states, while we utilize the opportunities that are scattered all about in the sunny land.

The Failures of the First Quarter.

The quarterly statement issued from the office of Dun & Co. shows that the number of failures in the states, during the first three months of the current year, was 1,734, and the amount of their liabilities $38,878,000. Owing to the absence of quarterly returns heretofore, it is impossible to accurately compare these results with those of corresponding periods in other years; but by dividing the numbers for entire twelve months, we can approximately institute comparisons. By this method we ascertain that the number of failures during the last quarter exceeds those of the last three corresponding quarters from three to seven hundred. The first quarter of 1874 produced 1,457 failures. But we find that the past quarter does not disclose a greater aggregate of liabilities than the average of its three predecessors. The liabilities of the failures in the first quarters of 1874 and 1875 are, in fact, almost identical, showing a difference of less than $70,000 in totals that reach thirty-eight millions.

Georgia is credited with 40 failures, liabilities $1,037,000; Alabama with 15 failures, liabilities $366,000; and South Carolina with 61 failures, liabilities 989,236. New York leads the list with 349 failures, liabilities about eleven million. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts come in succession; and at the desirable end we find Arkansas, that has only two failures marked down against her name, and their liabilities were only $37,000.

There is nothing in these figures to alarm the most nervous. Some of them are lingering wrecks of the panic, and very few of the rest are chargeable to the depression which prevails. Undue competition and over production are more disastrous than the hard times we are experiencing. A gradual though slow recovery of activity in nearly every branch of business is noticeable; and the belief everywhere prevails that it indicates a return in good season to a healthier condition of affairs than the country has known since the war.

St. Louis' Mayor.

The death of Mayor Barrett, of St. Louis, was the result of overwork during the recent political canvass. Disease took the form of inflammation of bowels. Excitement and work in the same severe contest has also stretched Mr. Maguire, the republican candidate, on the bed of sickness, where he is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The third candidate, Mr. Overstolz, is reported very ill in New York. This chapter of death and sickness is a striking commentary on the American mode of conducting elections. The three candidates for mayor were all placed *hors du combat* by their efforts to gain the glittering prize.

Arthur B. Barrett, whose death is universally deplored in St. Louis, was less than forty years old. He was the regular democratic candidate, and had held the office which he recently won only a few days. His popularity was almost unbounded in St. Louis, and his identification with a number of prominent interests placed him in the front rank of the city's active, enterprising citizens.

Herman Reichten, president of the city council, becomes, under the law, Mayor Barrett's successor. At a session of the council, which he called, no less than seven ex-mayors were present. Resolutions in honor of the memory of the lamented Barrett were passed, and the public offices were draped in mourning.

A Remarkable Piece of Business.

We called attention, a few days since, to the bare-faced attempt of the Atlanta Herald to fasten itself in office, and its miserable threat to publish the names of councilmen who should have the temerity to vote against it. If there is a member of council who could be frightened by such threat, and who did not feel the utmost contempt for it, we unhesitatingly say that he should be impeached and removed from office in disgrace, if a case could only be made against him. The idea that a public newspaper can threaten with impunity an official for the independent exercise of his duty to vote for whom he thinks best for the interests of the city, is not to be entertained for a moment, but to be heartily condemned by every citizen. It is so condemned. There is not a member of council who will not spurn the silly childish threat, yet the Herald repeats it.

The attack upon Councilman Goodwin is on a par with this attempt to intimidate, save that it adds the feature of an unparalleled wrong. To assail a man while on trial for what is dearer to all honorable men than life itself, is a journalistic outrage, at which every kindly feeling of a big heart is indignant. The Atlanta Herald surely wrote in a passion or without deliberation, or the great wrong of the act would have been apparent to it.

THE intelligence that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will visit this country next fall, has led to the rumor that the marquis is to succeed Earl Dufferin in the governor-generalship of Canada. This story is, however, probably without foundation, as the difficulties of administering the Canadian government in the present strifes of religion and race, require an experienced statesman. The Princess Louise, being the first of the English princesses to wed a subject, would be apt to arouse a sentiment of loyalty, but that would not atone for the absence of political skill and power.

IF the reports of the Bohemians in Washington are any evidence, Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, is the coming man for the place that Williams "resigned." Matt. Carpenter or Butler could have it, but each prefers the lucrative practice he can command, and will not accept the appointment. Bristow is determined to fight out the remaining months of Grantism in the treasury department, and therefore the little New York lawyer's chance is regarded as good by the knowing ones.

THE Greenville Vindicator is seconded by the Columbus Enquirer in the desire to deflect and continue the North and South railroad via Greenville to Atlanta, where it would become a feeder of the state road. The Enquirer suggests that the counties of Muscogee, Harris and Meriwether jointly buy the road with reference to such an extension. The financial condition of the former county is especially favorable. Atlanta would gladly welcome the enterprise.

THE report that Adelina Patti's husband, one Marquis de Caux, has been killed in a duel is all right, except that it is not true. The marquis is not that kind of cat.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Col. Estes at Norcross, and Mr. Hill at Cumming.

The Gilmer Delegation.

(Mail and telegraph to the Constitution)

COL. ESTES AT NORCROSS.

The candidate who was put in the field for the sole purpose of preventing the election of Hon. B. H. Hill to congress addressed the people here to-day. Col. Estes gave us a very pretty talk about the Gainesville convention. Said he was a fast friend of Mr. Hill before and during the session of that body, and advocated his nomination and election in preference to anybody, but thought that his friends there urged his nomination too far. That he had become a candidate himself at the request of Mr. Hill's enemies, etc.

At the close of his address, Col. J. P. Simmons made a brief speech, giving the version of Mr. Hill's friends as to their motives and actions at Gainesville. He then assured Col. Estes, in a pleasant way, that our first impressions in matters of business and duty are generally the best. That he was right in supporting Mr. Hill as far as he did, and insisted that he should withdraw from the race and vote for Mr. Hill.

Look out for an overwhelming majority in Gwinnett for "our Ben."

DEMOCRAT.

NORCROSS, April 26th, 1875.

MR. HILL AT CUMMING.

Notwithstanding the short notice the courthouse was filled with chiefly the prominent men of the county.

Mr. Hill delivered an address in which he stated that he never asked for the nomination, but that his friends urgently requested him to run. The many letters he received from all portions of the south urging him to go to congress, and the interest he felt, in not only the 9th district, but the whole south, and in view of the fact that the object of the convention, or a portion of it, was to hold him from the people by detaining the convention—in view of these facts his friends asked him to go before the people, and as he had consented to allow his name to go before the convention he was at their service, if they did not request him take any action that would be inconsistent or endanger his country.

Mr. Hill in reply to a card in a Gainesville extra, said he was charged with a great many things that were untrue, in reference to his being one of the State railroad lessees, his residence, etc.

He stated that he had been a politician for 25 years, and that the constitution had been his favorite study for all this time. He urged upon the people to dismiss their prejudices, and if it was true that God had blessed him with a talent that would do the south any good—at a sacrifice of his own interest he would serve the people cheerfully and to the best of his ability.

He stated that popular sentiment at the north was undergoing a reaction, hence the great necessity of sending a man to congress who understands the condition of the country, and is able to measure arms with the great northern radicals.

That if there was anything that he did understand, it was reconstruction, and if there was anything that he did hate, it was reconstruction. That his greatest anxiety was to prevent secession, but when it did take place he was for his country. That he has gone into this canvass to abuse no man but to disabuse the minds of the people.

While speaking at Atlanta soon after the war, during reconstruction, fronted by armed federal soldiers, he said: "You uniformed minions of power, your masters are the perjured assassins of liberty."

THE GILMER DELEGATION.

Editors Constitution: Through the medium of your columns I desire to make some statements regarding a question recently sprung in the Gainesville convention, concerning the delegates from Gilmer county, or more properly the two sets of delegates appointed to meet with that convention, and give your readers a brief history of the facts connected with it.

As chairman of the executive committee for this county, I called a meeting of the citizens of this county, who met on the fifth day of February last. That body was composed of democrats, unswerving in their fidelity to the party in whose interests they met. In their resolutions, which were published, they expressed the sentiments of their constituents. Though few in number, they were harmonious in their deliberations, and embodied as many in number and as much intelligence as have characterized our former primary meetings. The whole proceedings were full, fair, free and peaceable.

After some weeks had elapsed a few dissenters, interested in their special friends, complained that the meeting was premature, and desired a new hearing. In the meantime Col. Bell and some of his relatives had visited this section, urging a few of his friends here to work in his interest. As to the fairness of this system of manipulation I leave the intelligent reader to judge. However, I will venture the assertion that one-fourth of the democratic voters of this county could not be found who would favor the nomination of Hon. H. P. Bell and ignore the claims of other distinguished gentlemen. In order to gratify the wishes of a few I called another convention expressly to see whether we would ratify or reject the proceedings of the previous meeting. The meeting was called to order on April 2d by Major H. R. Foote, in connection with Mr. P. Roberts, both of whom had been called to the chair, perhaps Mr. Roberts first, but who never put a motion to the house or taken any part in its government, all this devolving on Major Foote.

In the motley crowd who assembled on this occasion might be seen democrats, republicans and radicals, old men and little boys—perhaps in about equal numbers—all assembled to do something, and scarcely knowing what; some drunk and a few sober; the radicals even venturing to take part in the deliberations, "bent on having fun and beating Hill," to use their language. A scene of confusion ensued which the poet Milton could have described better than I. A motion was made to adjourn till the following Tuesday, which was lost. There appearing no end to the confusion, a few had left the house in disgust, and a motion was made to adjourn, which was seconded, and put to the house by Maj. Foote; the ayes having it, he declared the body adjourned. However, a part of the house claimed that they did not understand the motion, and tried tried to urge debate.

At this time a part left the house, including the secretary. At this point Maj. Foote says he refused to act any further in the capacity of a chairman on the ground that he had adjourned the meeting, but continues he "I put some motions to them, the remainder as a private citizen and not in the official capacity in which a few minutes before I had acted." And this Messrs. Editors is their claim upon the Gainsville convention to seat delegates appointed illegally, after the acting chairman had declared the body adjourned.

We regarded that adjournment as good evidence of the legal claims of the first set of delegates. Relying on this we accordingly made E. W. Watkins our proxy, with a full understanding from him that he would faithfully represent us in that convention, which we claim he has not done from his statements before that body. Had a full and fair statement been made, the question as to the rights of the first delegates would never have been raised. Dr. Watkins even went so far as to say to me if we would proxy him, he would have nothing to do with the second meeting alluded to, and upon the faith of this we failed to go in person. Had we dreamed that Gilmer county would not have had the privilege of casting at least two votes for Mr. Hill, we certainly would have been present. And if this county has an opportunity to express her popular will at the ballot-box—she will verify this proposition.

J. O. ALLEN.

ELLIJAY, GA., April 23d, 1875.

I hereby certify that the above statements relative to myself are true in every particular.

A. R. FOOTE,
Acting chairman primary meeting.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Adjournment of the Baptist Convention.

The Observance of Memorial Day.

[*Special to the Constitution.*]

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 26.

The Baptist convention has adjourned *sine die.*

The committee recommended the establishment of "The Southern Baptist Review," with Rev. Dr. D. Shaver as editor.

The convention tendered thanks to THE CONSTITUTION for impartial reports.

The memorial exercises at Milway came off at 10 o'clock, with H. H. Bower as orator.

Hon. Geo. F. Pierce, Jr., was orator of the Memorial exercises here, which came off at 3 o'clock. Over one thousand people were present.

Milledgeville is all alive on the female university.

W. G. W.

Local Option in Palmetto.

[*Special to The Constitution.*]

PALMETTO, GA., April 27th, 1875.

The election in accordance with the local option law came off to-day with the following result: For restriction, 28; against restriction 17; majority for restriction, 11.

This is the second vote on the whisky question within a little over one year.

AN associated press telegram says that Gov. Bard has resigned the Atlanta postmastership, to take effect on the first day of June. Gov. Bard has done no such thing, as we are reliably, and even officially informed. Not only has he committed no such foolish act, but he certainly will not. When he gets a good thing he believes in holding on to it. The source of the telegram referred to, as well as that of a prior one purporting to have been sent by the postmaster-general, are more fishy than otherwise. Matters are in a snarl, and while the Idaho chieftain may have to walk the plank, yet it is best to wait for the results. The administration is becoming sadly muddled.

THE Rome Courier says that a company, with a capital of $200,000, will probably be organized to rebuild Trion factory. The owners of the old factory agree to take one half of it. Rome is also moving in earnest to build a factory. Nearly $90,000 have been subscribed, and the determination to secure $150,000 bids fair to give the Romans a first-class mill.

WASHINGTON.

Bard's Resignation Accepted, and Conley's Bond Signed.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Bard's resignation accepted, to take effect 1st of May, which closes his quarter.

The president has appointed St Thornbury and Wm. Mayander, post masters in the army. The technical stops to these gentlemen, exercising their functions involve $10,000 fine and other penalties. In contradiction of half a dozen reports that he had not, it is now sure that the president to day has signed Conley's commission as postmaster at Atlanta.

John Lee is appointed postmaster at Chester C. H., S. C.

The court of claims was to-day occupied with hearing a preliminary discussion of the report of Commissioner Evelett on the numerous claims known as the Natchez and Vicksburg cotton cases, which were last year grouped together, and referred to him for examination. Arguments concerning them will be formally presented to-morrow.

Cardinal McCloskey.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cardinal McCloskey, wearing his purple cassock and mantillette, knelt at the epistle side of the altar. The archbishop of Baltimore sat on his throne on the same side. The officiating bishops and clergymen stood at the altar steps, and mass was commenced. At the confiteor the cardinal stood up and proceeded to his throne at the gospel side, he alone of all the prelates present having the pastoral staff, which was carried by an assistant. The officiating bishop after incensing the altar sat down with the deacon and sub deacon. Bishop Laughlin led the introit, recited the kyrie and intoned the gloria in excelsis, which was sung by the choir. The collects were read by the celebrant, the epistle by the sub deacon, and while Bishop Laughlin read the gospel the entire congregation arose to their feet. He then chanted the words "Credo in unam deum," and in a low voice recited the remainder of the Nicene creed. When it was concluded, the celebrant, with the assistant deacon and sub deacon, sat down till the choir had finished. Bishop Laughlin then returned to the altar, where after the customary "Dominus vobiscum" and "Oremus," he proceeded to read the prayers at the offertory. The deacon and sub deacon then prepared the sacred vessels and the bread and wine. "Mercandantes quam dilecta" was then sung.

At this period the acolytes advanced with censors and the altar was incensed by the celebrant, the archbishop and bishops rising and removing their mitres. The priests and the entire congregation also rose at the same time. The church was a level sea of heads, from right to left, from the sanctuary to the doors. The right, left and centre aisles were packed as full as they could hold with people who were glad to get even standing room. When the bell tinkled to announce the opening of the canon, or solemn part of the ceremony, the people standing made attempts to kneel, but were unable, being massed so tightly and the very unusual spectacle were witnessed of hundreds standing during the consecration. Towards the end of the mass was introduced the ceremony of giving "Pax" or the kiss of peace. Pax was given from one to another, till it passed along to the right and left, all through the crowded sanctuary. When the mass was finished, the interesting part of the ceremony commenced. Cardinal McCloskey rose and knelt at the left hand side of the altar. The Archbishop, of Baltimore stepped down from his throne and knelt at the epistle side. The audience rose with perceptible excitement, and some crowded up among the clergy in the sanctuary. The legate, Mgr. Roncetti, stood beside Archbishop Bailey, and in a loud clear voice read the message in Latin from the Pope to his "venerabilis frater," the archbishop of Baltimore, setting forth the reasons which induced him to confer the cardinalate on Archbishop McCloskey, and at the close handed him the brief authorizing him to confer the berett on this newly appointed prince of the church. The archbishop having replied in Latin, passed the brief over to Father McGean, deacon of the mass, who then read it. Count Mareforshi then surrendered the berett to Mgr. Roncetti, who handed it to Archbishop Bailey, who then walked over to the cardinal and placed the cap on his head, at the same time addressing him in Latin as "Eminentia tua." The cardinal made a suitable reply also in latin, and after intoning the "Te Deum," retired to the vestry and put on the crimson robe of his office and returned to the altar, while the choir sang the Te Deum. At the close of the hymn, the cardinal gave the pontifical benediction and the ceremonies were ended and the rest of the congregation passed out of the cathedral.

A Pest.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MEMPHIS, April 27—Planters are complaining of an unprecedented destruction of mules, horses and cattle by buffalo gnats It is estimated that within the past ten days one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock have been killed by them within a radius of one hundred miles, taking this city as the centre of the circle.

Weather.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

WASHINGTON, April 27.—For middle and south Atlantic, light rain will continue with east to south winds and falling barometer, followed by clearing and warm weather.

Killed.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Louis J. Leche shot and killed Wm. J. Miller in a personal difficulty to-day.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Address and Procession.

Immense Throng of People Out.

Railroads, Both Street and Georgia, Overtaxed.

Placing Flowers over the Soldiers' Graves. Incidents, etc.

"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay."

THE WEATHER.

Monday opened somewhat cloudy, yet pleasant. At times during the day there was an appearance of rain. The clerk of the weather, however, has the thanks of the community for keeping it off, and giving us a breeze, which gave freshness to the atmosphere, and imparted new life and energy to all who participated on the occasion, as well as to the people at large.

ON THE STREETS.

Very early in the day, the various streets of the city were thronged with people. Among the number were gray-haired sires, bending in form and stooping underneath the pressure of weary time. Fathers, sons, in fact all, showed a respect for the significance of the commemoration. They exhibited that they realized as highly as possible the inner meanings that it embodies. It was not to be a parade of conventional lamentation, yet one fraught with multitudinous hopes and joys, and duties to be done and triumphs to be attained, as they shadow forth the coming time. All were ready and eager to give evidence that they celebrated the actions and gloried in the virtues of those who fell in the Lost Cause.

"All around were Georgia's daughters,
Fairest of the Southern land;
Come to pay a last sad tribute,
With a loyal heart and hand.

Come to place o'er fallen heroes
Flowers rich and rare and bright,
Heroes who in vain had fought for—
Southern freedom—Southern Right."

Little girls and boys, grown men and women crowded the streets, bearing flowers to deck the graves of those whose glory is complete and to whom here no future event can dim the lustre of their fame, for a sunbeam of never ending glory will ever play around their tombs.

"We care not whence they came,
Dear is their lifeless clay;
Whether unknown or known to fame,
Their cause and country still the same—
They died—and wore the gray."

THE MUSIC.

Long before the hour of three immense crowds collected on Marietta street and around the opera house. The music was furnished by Professor J. A. Gibson's band, from Stone Mountain. After taking position in the opera house, and very sweetly discoursed the Bonny Blue Flag, Dixie and other pieces dear to southern people, hundreds of hearts throbbed in unison and swelled in patriotic feelings of emotion.

ON THE STAGE.

Were the members of the Ladies Memorial Association; the orator of the day; Major George Hillyer and Rev. Mr. Foute. In the rear of the stage was a confederate flag, very handsomely made of roses.

INTRODUCTION.

After music by the band, and when every vacant seat and standing place had been filled, Major Hillyer introduced Captain Harry Jackson to the audience.

THE ADDRESS.

After quiet was restored, Captain Jackson advanced to the front of the stage, and after glancing over the large audience composed of ladies, gentlemen, children and members of the various organizations of the city, said:

LADIES OF THE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The recollections that hover around this, the Memorial day of the State of Georgia, are almost overwhelming. The dream of an independent republic, glorious and great, founded on the principles which actuated our ancestry in inaugurating the revolution of 1776, though dispelled by the calamitous events of 1865, yet, had so completely enchained the hearts of the people of the Confederate States that time has not yet effaced the despair resulting from the disappointment of their hopes; and as the years roll by, as the aged come and go, long after those of us who participated in the great war between the States, will sleep beside their comrades in arms, whose graves this day fair hands will strew with flowers, our descendants, as they study this momentous crisis in the history of their country, will be imbued with the feelings that now actuate us. The sorrow for the gallant dead will perhaps not be so poignant, but the wound which results from the defeat of principle will be as painful. What will then be their condition the most astute statesman cannot now predict? Perhaps the political slavery under which they may groan will be a demonstration of the purity and correctness of the principles for which their ancestry bled. Heaven forbid that it should be so; but unless the people of this country awake to the danger now threatening constitutional liberty, such a calamitous result is within the range of probability.

The day we celebrate is in memorial of the Confederate dead. And as we place nature's fairest offerings upon their patriot graves, memory carries us back to the tragic days in which they fell. Before each of us there rises many a stalwart form, clad in the gray, more dear than words can express. The sorrowing widow sees again the gallant husband who sacrificed all for liberty. The aged parents behold once more the manly form of their boy whom they offered as a willing sacrifice for his country. Sisters view with tearful eyes, the brothers whom they bade God speed, as they marched from the once happy fireside. Oh! my friends, the memories that crowd upon me are indeed overwhelming! I see again that most glorious of all armies, the Army of Northern Virginia, in battle array, headed by its illustrious commander, the immortal Lee. On the left is Stonewall Jackson's corps. In his immediate front is Gaines' Mill, crowded with the soldiery of the United States, and defended by breast-works apparently impregnable. Bayonets and swords glisten in the sunlight; standards float upon the breeze; belts are tightened, knapsacks piled and guns capped. Nature seems resplendent, adding all her flowery charms to the scene, and were it not for an occasional dull, booming report of artillery, the beholder could easily imagine that he was viewing alone the pageantry of mere military display.

"All furnished, all in arms,
All plumed like estridges that wing the wind;
Bated like eagles having lately bathed;
Glittering in golden coats, like images;
As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at midsummer."

But were he to scrutinize the clenched lips of those above whom the stars and bars floated, he would discover that "grim visaged war" was indeed present. The determined countenance of the immortal Stonewall is seen passing down the line. As he approaches those who had followed him in his memorable valley campaign, shout after shout rends the air. Soon the command forward is given, and to victory or death march the chivalry of the South. Had the roll of the Southern States been called each would have promptly answered "here." Oh! what a charge was that! No human power could have arrested it. The solid column passed through the Federal lines with the same ease as the avalanche from the mountain top crushes the inhabitant of the valley. McClellan's right was gone, and Richmond was saved, but Georgia yet weeps for many of her gallant sons who then bit the dust. The fair Virginia blushed with the blood of the brave, as she received into her bosom the children of her sister states commingled with her own.

Then the Confederate soldier was well equipped, beaming with the new excitement of war, and inspired with a devotion to his sunny South; that he should gallantly battle against her enemies was not surprising. All history, ancient and modern, presents examples of similar conduct on the part of many different nationalities. But let memory recall the last two years of the war. Where do you find in the past such self-sacrificing heroism as was displayed by those whom we commemorate to-day. They were men who had been raised in comfort and ease, and large numbers of them in affluence. They might then be seen ragged, barefoot, starving, and still true to their colors. What had the Confederate soldier in the winter of 1864 and 1865, to gain except to witness the triumph of principle? His home devastated, his property plundered and destroyed, solitary chimneys staring at him where a paradise more lovely than that of the east once was, what had this ragged outcast to gain by triumph? Naught was left to him perhaps but a wife, helpless children and honor. Should he offer up his life for his country in support of abstract principle, or should he preserve it for the benefit of those whom nature had made dependent on him? Does he hesitate? Not at all, but after all hope of success was gone, and even after he was, by a surrender unknown to him, a prisoner of war, we find him following our gallant Gordon, driving the enemy before him and capturing his artillery. Thermopylee fades before this scene, the charge of the British guards at Namur will no longer inspire the poet, and the heroism of the old guard at Waterloo, led by "the bravest of the brave," has lost its prestige; henceforth the exponent of chivalrous daring, at least, among us, will be the barefooted Confederate soldier at Appomattox.

I remember well the colonel of a Georgia regiment, who went from this city, when in command of Colquitt's brigade, falling back from before Fort Fisher, when hope seemed indeed dead, saying to me that the Confederate cause was gone, yet he should endeavor to do his duty even to the end. And he performed that duty until he met a soldier's death. His grave to-day, ladies and gentlemen, you will deck, and as you strew flowers upon it, you may rest assured that no purer offering was ever made upon the shrine of liberty than the young life of my fellow soldier and friend, James Neal, the Colonel of the 19th Georgia Regiment.

Ah! a sad night passed over us when the stars and bars no longer represented an independent republic, but it was made gloriously resplendent by the superb heroism displayed in the failure. Tears of sorrow fell from many an eye that had never quailed in a four years' gaze upon death, but not one of shame. And upon this same night, brilliant as the star in the east which the shepherds followed to salvation, our gallant chieftain appeared before us, encircled with the halo of victory, for to him such a defeat was more glorious than any triumph which had been won by the sword, in the annals of time. Had he fallen there, he might have been misunderstood by his enemies, but his life from Appomattox to the tomb at Lexington, put the most exquisite of all finishing touches to a character before which everything human pales. To add one laurel to the imperishable crown that already adorns our immortal Lee is far beyond my power. If the infinite wisdom of the Almighty has ever permitted this earth to be trod by the foot of one perfect man, he was that man. There was no phase of life that he touched which he did not grace; the earnest student, the polished gentleman, the incorruptible patriot, and above all, the sincere Christian. Traitor though he may be called by some, we know him to have been true to every principle which is approved of God and held dear by man, and we present him this day as a worthy representation of Southern civilization.

And his great lieutenant, Stonewall Jackson, what shall I say of him? Of the great captains of history he was the captain. He commanded armies as though inspired. As a soldier he will rank beside Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon; as a self-sacrificing patriot, far above them all. He founded no great empire because duty and not ambition led him. And "as he passed over the river," after the brilliant battle of Chancellorsville, he could exclaim, as did the gallant Nelson, when he sank dying upon the deck of the Victory, "I thank, my God. I have done my duty."

"Manassas! yet white to the awe stricken sight
With thy bones like a glimmering pall!
Rappahannoc! still lost to the blustering host;
Ye blood deluged battlefields! all,
Bear, bear into story with your own crimson glory,
So long as the ages revolve,
The name and the fame of that spirit of flame,
The man of devoted resolve."

"Still northward we'll bear him, and a grave we'll prepare him,
In the face of the foe he ne'er fled;—
With the calm of the blest, he'll take his deep rest,
Though invasion should sweep o'er his head.
But if the blue heaven be suddenly riven,
And thunder, announced by no gleam,
Should his cannon resemble, and the miscreants tremble,
The grim sleeper may smile in his dream."

In all ages it has been the part of the fair to crown the brave. To deck the graves of the gallant dead, though a mournful, is nevertheless a pleasing duty. A dead march to the grave and a quick one from it, enunciates a principle which ordinarily has much to commend it, but in this casse it is inapplicable. The soldiers who sleep beneath the sod of our cemetery were, in the great majority of instances, unknown to those who will, this day, scatter flowers upon their graves. This association was instituted for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating their memory because they died for principle. They were as much martyrs to the cause of liberty as were the fathers of the Christian church to that of religion. This sentiment has been constantly kept before us by the devotion of our ladies. The materializing tendency of the age in which we live, has done much to destroy the tender sensibilities of our men, but this has increased those elements in our women. Inspiration alone can do justice to the innumerable virtues which the years of trial, through which we have passed, have envinced in the ladies of the South. The unbidden tear starts to eye as we gaze on the wreck and the ruin of the great battle for constitutional liberty; but as the storm tossed mariner turns with joy from the desolating scene around him to the approaching vessel, as the traveler of the desert, bewildered by the vast expanse of sand, views the pleasant oasis before him, and as the pilgrim, weary and footsore with a journey of a thousand miles, kneels to his patron saint, so may we cast off the despondency and gloom of the past, as if at the waive of a magic wand, by contemplating the women of the South during our time of trouble. Go to the hospitals! There, amid the wounded and the dying, you found these ministering angels, laboring to ease the sufferings of the unfortunate patriots. Oh! what tales of woman's devotion those cold lips of our heroes would unfold if they could but speak! What words of consolation have been whispered in the ear of the dying patriot by the tender women, who, ere duty called, would have paled before one drop of blood! They are worthy of the dead they this day honor.

In reflecting upon the late war the question has frequently presented itself to my mind whether all the blood which has been shed with such prodigal liberality by the soldiers of the South was in vain. Let us hope not! The Fourth of July of next year will be the centennial day of the Republic. Then the people, North, South, East, and West, will be carried back to the declaration of the independence of the United States, which may result in a revival of those principles for which our ancestry fought. Other portions of this land have suffered as well as our own. They have their widows and orphans. They sent forth soldiers who were inspired by a true patriotism. Many of them sleep in graves far distant from their homes. The bloody drama which has been enacted in the presence of the people of all sections may produce a glorious result by directing them to the study of the first principles of our government. Blessed with a pure administration of the law, the most fertile imagination can hardly conceive of the prosperity to which the States composing this Union would attain. There is scarcely a product that cannot be raised in some portion thereof; there is hardly a mineral that does not disclose itself to well-directed labor. We have the climate of an icebound North wedded to that of the tropics. We have mountains, and rivers, and planes and valleys that no other portion of the universe can excel. Up to the year 1861, this Republic was but eighty-five years of age, younger than many of its citizens, and yet to what a state of prosperity it had attained! It was in the very lead of civilization. There was no department of intellectual effort in which it did not equal, if not excel, the more ancient civilizations of Europe. What a galaxy of brilliant stars the United States placed in the heavens to guide the nations in the great movement onward! Surely, it is not for a republic, born under such auspicious circumstances, to become merged into an imperial autocracy. Oh! what momentous consequences depend upon the events of the year 1876! Shall it mark the death of constitutional liberty? Shall the experiment of Jefferson, Hamilton, Marshall, and their distinguished brethren, prove abortive, or shall it rather be the era of the regeneration of republican liberty, which will place the immortal Lee upon the pages of history beside the father of his country, George Washington. Let us imitate the patient heroism of the gallant dead whom this day commemorates, and the hour of our deliverance is at hand, and a deliverance which will be wrought by those who once were our deadliest foes. The beautiful sunny South has suffered long enough. Iphigenia, the offering of Agamemnon to the offended goddess, was restored at length to her royal home by the despairing Orestes, and if the offended Gods can be appeased, surely there is some end to the wrath of man. Our one hundredth anniversary will see us delivered by those who once fought side by side with us against our country's enemies. What a glorious day that will be, my countrymen. Peace and good will throughout the length and breadth of this great republic. Then the admirers of heroic, though unsuccessful effort, North and South will join with us in commemorating this day. The patriot soldier, whether he fought beneath the stars and bars or the stars and stripes, will be celebrated by the fair and the brave, and we will indeed have a country united not only in name but in heart. Republican government will prove a success, and we will demonstrate to imperial Europe that more true than ever is the saying of the immortal bard that

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

THE PROCESSION.

Immediately after the address, the procession was formed according to the advertised programme, in front of the opera house, under the control of Gen. G. T. Anderson, assisted by Lewis H. Clarke, Mr. Thomas W. Chandler and Captain A. J. West.

The procession was not so large a one as that of last year, owing to some misunderstanding, some of the organizations of the city not participating. Still it was very imposing. As it moved along the streets large numbers gathered on the sidewalks, and in the doors and windows of the houses along the line of march. The business houses were all closed, and the utmost good order was preserved.

In the procession, very conspicuous, were the members of the Ladies' Memorial Association. They, who originated Memorial day. Its inspiration is exclusively their own, and came from the softest pulses of love that fills their hearts. A simple shaf has been erected by them in the cemetery. It was not invoked to oppress the dead, nor intended to summon a spirit of discord, to fire into fierceness the flagging passions of the living. No! Flowers strewn annually by fair hands is all the ministration that attends. This establishes a closer and more enduring union—a spiritual relation that will make the annual pilgrimage to the cemetery a sacred and charmed observance to future generations equally as the present.

Conspicuous in the procession was the military, Major John Fitten, commanding; R. O. Douglass, adjutant. We have never experienced more pride in our military, nor have we ever seen them make a better display. The Fulton Blues, commanded by Capt. A. J. West, the Cadets, commanded by Captain C. W. Henderson, the Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant W. A. Hemphill; the Governor's Guards, Captain William Luckie, and the Zouaves, Captain Sidney Dell.

In looking over the military, many could be recognized who at the call of their country, and in defense of her rights, had been disabled by wounds, broken by fatigues, whose labors by day were closed by the alarms of the night—who had made the hard ground their bed, their armor their covering, and the din of arms, and the groans of the distressed the music that lulled them to sleep. These men with subdued faces, were going to assist to deck the graves of those who shared with them the same dangers, suffered in the same cause, brothers in the toils of war.

Then too, there were a large number of the Knights of Pythias, an organization which embraces some of the handsomest men of our city.

The Cold Water Templars were well represented. In vehicles and on foot were quite a number of citizens.

About 5 o'clock, the procession began to move. The line of march was through Broad street to Alabama, up Whitehall to Hunter, and out Hunter to

OAKLAND CEMETERY.

A very large number of men, women and children were already collected, many having gone out on the street cars and by the Georgia railroad. The estimate is that about ten thousand persons were present. Soon the space devoted to the confederate heroes were filled with those who bend their heads in remembrance of men who had trod the path of honor, and have obtained the crown of glory. For a few hours

"Freedom did awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

AT THE CEMETERY.

Oakland cemetery exhibited everywhere the labor and energy that has recently been bestowed upon it. Our new sexton, Mr. Holland, has been working like a beaver since his appointment, and the result of his effor's are seen as soon as the visitor enters the Hunter street gate. Almost all of the undergrowth and rubbish which had rendered the older part of the cemetery so offensive to the eye, has been cleared away. New walks have been cut out, and the old ones cleaned up and straightened. The part of the cemetery devoted to the confederate dead was especially in splendid order. The walks and roads were improved, trees trimmed, grass cut, and everything prepared for the decoration of the graves. Indeed, every portion of the cemetery that we visited exhibited a neatness that was very complimentary to the sexton.

The committee of ladies from the Memorial Association, who visited the cemetery in the morning to make arrangements for the procession and exercises, left marks of their handiwork about. The monument was bedecked with flowers, and its sides trimmed with wreaths. Around its sides were suspended handsome life-sized portraits of Gen. Breckinridge, Gen. Sterling, General Buckner and General Joseph E. Johnston. Also a fine picture of "The last parting between Jackson and Lee." The ground immediately around the monument was neatly cleaned up and prepared for the coming throngs.

IMMENSE MULTITUDES ON THE GROUNDS.

To avoid the rush and pressure of the afternoon, multitudes of citizens went out to the cemetery hours before the time. These preferred missing the speech to getting mixed up in the inevitable jam of the procession. The tide for the grounds started about twelve o'clock, and kept steadily increasing until long after four o'clock. The people went in private carriages, hacks, wagons, on the street cars, while hundreds who could not procure accommodation by either of these means made the best of the matter and went on foot. During the afternoon the street railroad ran eight cars at a trip, the Georgia railroad six, and both lines made their trips as fast as could be done with safety. Everything that ran on wheels in the city, and was not ruination to a ladies' dress was crowded, and it is literally true that the whole of Atlanta emptied itself into the cemetery.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession was delayed somewhat by the failure of the military companies to get out promptly. It was nearly five o'clock before the head of the column came within sight of the Hunter street entrance. This was a little unfortunate, as it threw the ceremonies at the grounds so late that the people had but little time to promenade.

The scene presented in the cemetery at the time of the arrival of, the procession, was impressive in the extreme. The various roads leading from the entrance to the monument, were covered by an almost countless multitude of ladies, gentlemen and children. As far as the eye could reach on every side, the hills and grass plats were occupied by the throng. In front a very fine view was obtained of the procession, as it slowly passed up the Hunter street hill to the gate.

The brilliant uniforms of the volunteer companies added no little to the attraction of the occasion. Preceded by the music and a good posse of policemen to keep the road open, the procession slowly passed through the silent throng of spectators, and continued its march to the monument. The ladies of the memorial association attended by Rev. Mr. Foute, the orator, Captain Henry Jackson, Hon. George Hillyer, and other gentlemen, followed immediately after the soldiers. The head of the column was halted a short distance from the monument, its ranks were opened and the ladies passed through the file of soldiers, to their position around the monument. The soldiers closed their ranks again just behind the association, and around the soldiers crowded thousands of spectators. At this time there could not have been many less ten thousand people upon the ground.

EXERCISES AT THE MONUMENT.

The silence which now ensued was first broken by the voice of Rev. Mr. Foute, of St. Phillips' Episcopal church, who offered up an appropriate and fervent prayer. It was brief but eloquent, and concluded with the Lord's Prayer.

Major George Hillyer then read, by request of the association, the following poem, which was composed and presented to them by our gifted townsman, Dr. H. L. W. Craig:

OUR DEAD.

[To Mrs. J. M. Johnson and the other ladies of the Memorial Association of Atlanta whose noble and loving labors have rescued from oblivion the names and bodies of many of those who fell gloriously struggling for southern freedom, this poem is most affectionately inscribed by the author.]

Low murmured sorrow breathes on the air
The tender yearnings of the hope that's past,
Of brave men true, who 'midst the glare
Of battle, nobly struggling, faithful till the last,
Breathed out their noble spirits on the sod
They loved so well. To them and to our God,
We offer our fair tribute.

Here shrouded in the lonely gloom of death
Their bodies lie and crumble in the grave,
But glory wreathed their latest dying breath
With fame's eternal heritage, and gave
Their deeds an offering to those who love
Their memory, and that for which they strove,
Our altars and our fires.

Unbidden from our hearts the fervent prayer
Flows out, as water from the fountain rolls,
And with our love, ascends the viewless air
A loving tribute to those everliving souls,
And to our God. To him and those
That slaughtered lie, and in the earth repose,
We bow us down in grief.

These tender flowers made fertile by the blood
Of heroes, slain upon their country's soil,
Their colors tinged by the ebbing purple flood,
The off'ring of brave hearts, whose glorious toil
Earth, and those who love their deeds, combine
To gather this fair tribute of the lov'd clime
To lay upon their bosom.

H. L. W. C.

Atlanta Ga., April 26, 1874.

THE DECORATION OF THE GRAVES.

Upon the conclusion of the above exercises each one of the soldiers was presented with a wreath of flowers by the ladies of the association. Then the whole of the vast assemblage scattered itself over the confederate cemetery, and every grave received its full share of these beautiful mementoes. There was not unseemly mirth and levity by any of the large crowd engaged in this work of love, but many of the graves around which they knelt was moistened with their tears, as well as ornamented with their flowers. The scene was impressive almost beyond description. It mattered not who the occupant of the grave might be, whether he was a son of Georgia or one of her sister states in the struggle for independence, the fact that he had fought and fell in that struggle was sufficient to cause many fair hands to bestrew the grave with their loveliest flowers. Some of the graves which contained officers or men who had relatives here were literally covered with wreaths and boquets.

DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

A few drops of rain, and the threatening aspect of the sky caused the crowd to disperse a little sooner than it would possibly have otherwise have done, and shortly before six o'clock, and the raid was made upon the railroads and conveyances for transportation home. The people bore all the squeezing and crowding with good humor, and many who could not squeeze in anywhere walked back on foot.

SALUTE BY THE ARTILLERY.

We may state here that the Atlanta Artillery, under command of Lieut. W. A. Hemphill, took a position on a hill near the monument with one of their guns. Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremonies at the monument a salute of thirteen guns was fired, which closed the exercises for the day.

DRESS PARADE AND AWARD OF THE PRIZE.

The volunteer companies marched back to the city together, attended by the Stone Mountain cornet band and a number of spectators. Upon reaching Marietta street they were drawn up in dress parade before the capitol, Major John A. Fitton commanding the batallion. Their appearance was fine, and they went through the manual with the skill of veterans. During the parade the following order was read to the battalion by Adjutant Douglass:

HEAD QUARTERS ATLANTA BATALLION,
ATLANTA, GA., April 26, 1875.

Special order No. 5—The following is the count of the companies contending for the prize to-day:

Atlanta Cadets, 41 men; Fulton Blues, 37 men; Georgia Zouaves, 26 men; Governor's Guards, 42 men. The prize is therefore awarded to the Governor's Guards. By order of

JNO. A. FITTEN,
Major Commanding.

R. O. DUGLASS, Adjutant.

The prize consists of an elegant silver tilting pitcher, waiter and goblet. It was offered by the officers of the batallion, and will be presented the Governor's Guards at their hall next Friday night, with appropriate ceremonies.

MARIETTA'S GARLAND.

Imposing Procession and General Observance—The Memorial Oration by Capt. John Milledge—A Heartfelt and Brilliant Effort.

At the hour appointed by the ladies of the memorial association (3 o'clock P. M.), the citizens of Marietta and vicinity met in the city park, where the procession was formed in the following order:

1. The Marietta cornet band.
2. The mayor and city council.
3. The faculty and pupils of the Marietta female college.
4. The Odd Fellows.
5. Citizens.
6. Ministers and members of the bar.
7. Ladies' memorial association.
8. Orator of the day.

The procession was a large and imposing one, and the ceremonies were more generally participated in than on any other former occasion. The people seemed to vie with each other in paying, with the first flowers of spring, a tribute of love and respect to "our dead heroes."

The ceremonies at the cemetery consisted first, of appropriate music by the cornet band. Then Maj. J. W. Robertson introduced the Rev. Stephen Barnwell, who offered up an impressive prayer. The band then played most beautifully, "Shall we gather at the River," after which Maj. Robertson in his usual appropriate and effective style introduced the speaker. He alluded to the fact that he was about to introduce one who twenty years ago had come as a cadet to the Georgia Military Institute, of which Maj. Robertson was then commander, and to-day he came at the request of the ladies to this spot, where once he had strolled with his fellow-cadets, to find it covered with honored dead, among whom were some of those companions of his youth. He then introduced

CAPT. JOHN MILLEDGE,

who spoke as follows:

Ladies of the Memorial Association and Fellow Citizens:

This is a Memorial Day—a day set apart in the hearts of our people on which to do honor to the memory of the Confederate dead; and each returning year brings this day, with its sad rites, as regularly as it brings the happy feast of Christmas or the sacred ceremonies of Easter.

It comes in the spring-time of the year, when nature, breaking from the icy embrace of winter's grave, is resurrected into newness of life, amid the rich green of budding foliage, the perfume of flowers and the singing of birds.

To day, in all this Southern land—from every crowded city; from every village, town and hamlet; from every hill side, plain and valley, the people come—brave, true, patriotic men, noble devoted women, innocent children, old and young, thronging streets, highways and by paths, their faces all turned one way as they come to the silent resting places of their hero dead.

And we form, my friends, a part of this grand pilgrim host; we come with hearts bowed down beneath the sad memories of the past; we remember how, fourteen years ago, the dark clouds of political dissension, which for years had gathered thick and thundered loud, poured forth upon our devoted South the terrible storm of civil war, arraying section against section, State against State, brother against brother, father against son. This is not the time or place to discuss the political causes which brought upon us so sad an issue. It is enough to say that the questions involved were vital, and lay at the foundation of our republican government.

For four long years the war was waged; our territory was invaded; our cities burned; our homes laid waste; our women and children, helpless and homeless, were wanderers in the land. During those four years of terrible strife, our people suffered with a fortitude unsurpassed in the annals of history, and our armies fought with a heroism akin to that which has made forever glorious the pass of Thermopylæ and the plain of Marathon, until, at last, the South was overcome by overwhelming odds of men and means, Lee and Johnson surrendered and the war was ended.

It ended in the darkness of despair to the people of the South—for, amid the wreck of homes desolated, hopes blasted, hearts broken, we had nothing left of all the glorious patrimony which once was ours save the honor of our men, the virtue of our women and the graves of our martyred dead.

And these graves are ours—sadly, peculiarly ours—ours to keep, ours to honor, ours alone—no nation claims them now. The beautiful banner which lead these brave men in the hour of victory and around which they rallied in the hour of defeat, is furled forever, unless perhaps when the impartial historian of the future shall come to write of the true and the brave in America's past. And oh! how sacred in our eyes are these silent mounds and how our hearts are stirred within us to their profoundest depths, as we stand and contemplate them, when we remember how beneath each lies all that remains on earth of some noble patriot who, at his country's call, left home and loved ones to meet his country's enemies on the field of battle, and who there laid down his life in defense of his country's rights. That of these some met their death "midst flame and smoke, midst shout and groan, and sabre stroke and death shots falling thick and fast as lightning from the mountain cloud," with no word for loved ones at home, no time for a prayer to their God; others lacerated and torn by shot and shell lay wounded where they fell, neglected or forgotten, amid the confusion of retreat or the rush of victorious advance, with no ear to hear their piteous cry for water; no hand to relieve their agony till the angel of death hovered over them and folded them in his cold embrace. And so, as we go from grave to grave, we know that he whose earthly remains sleep beneath suffered, bleed and died for the right as only true men can. But though dead, their noble deeds do survive them and our hearts are filled with pride as we know that no shadow of disgrace or dishonor can ever rest upon the memory of those who lie in these graves, but that a halo of glory forever encircles them, which will burn brighter and brighter as years shall pass, until one day in the future, when the clamorings of passion and prejudice, incident to the terrible struggle in which they fell, shall be hushed into silence, *then* the voices of Justice and Truth shall be heard demanding that their names be enrolled amid that glorious throng of "patriots, martyrs, sages, the noble of all ages, whose deeds crowd history's pages and time's great volume make." When all the true and brave in this great country shall, with national pride, recount the bloody fields on which the Southern soldier, by his deeds of valor, shed a brighter lustre upon the already glorious character of American Freemen. And my friends this good day is dawning upon us now. Its light is coming to us from the far off east. Only a few days ago at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington, in the state of Massachusetts, in response to the toast, "the north and south," General William T. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, a soldier who wore the blue in the great struggle through which we have passed, gave utterance to patriotism and generosity, spoke the following glowing words in honor of the soldiers of the South: "As a soldier I am as proud of the men who fought so bravely with Pickett's division on our line at Gettysburg, as I am of the men who bravely met and repulsed them there. Men cannot always choose the right course, but when having chosen that which their conscience dictates, they are ready to die for it, if they justify not their cause, they at least ennoble themselves, and men who for conscience sake fought against their government at Gettysburg, ought easily to be forgiven by the sons of men who, for conscience sake, fought against their government at Lexington and Bunker Hill."

And even now, my friends, as we of the South come on this beautiful memorial day to pay our tribute at the graves of our dead soldiers and with mingled feelings of sadness and pride pass from grave to grave, shedding tears and scattering flowers as we go in token of affection for their memory and in honor of their valor, who of all those of the North against whom we fought ten years ago, would deny us, if they saw us, this sacred occasion or would scoff or smile in derision as they look upon us now? If there are any such, let us believe my friends they are not to be found among those grand armies of battle scared veterans, covered with the dust and blood of many a hard fought field, who received from the hands of surrendering Confederates their conquered banner. There cannot exist to the heart of a brave soldier an emotion of hatred or contempt for the fallen foe who was worthy of his steel.

Yonder on the hill beyond your city there is another camp over which the stars and stripes are floating. There rest the remains of those who met on the field of battle the loved ones, who lie around us here. In both camps now "their silent tents are spread a glory guards with solemn round the bivouac of the dead." In life they met each other as brave men meet and when the call to arms was sounded, face to face they came, each struggling to maintain the cause he deemed the right, even to the death. But when a truce was sounded, as cavaliers of old, they stood upon honor's neutral ground between the picket lines and exchanged the tokens of war like courtesy without personal hatred or bitterness. These, my friends, are words of truth and justice; truth from the lips of the living and justice to the memory of the dead. Sentiments to which, I am assured, from the heart of every tried living soldier, who bore the brunt of the fight, and from the grave of every dead soldier who lay down his life in defense of his principles, there comes a solemn amen. In my heart I believe there is not a word of commendation we speak to-day in praise of the gallantry of these, our dead, that would not be echoed back, could we but hear their voices from the spirit land, from the grave of every brave soldier of the North, who sleeps his last long sleep in yonder cemetery. It is true, that when the war ended, it left great gaping wounds in the breasts of our people. These, the soothing hand of time alone can heal it and it is not natural that we can forget the wrongs we suffered. Our loved ones cannot come back to us from their bloody graves and none can ever fill the places they left vacant in our desolate homes.

But, my friends, as we stand to day on this hallowed spot, in the presence of these "hills and rocks who keep their watch with the stars at night" over our honored dead. Let us listen to that spirit of moral greatness and heroism which bids us learn to forgive what we cannot forget, to that spirit of Christian charity which comes to us from the throne of God, and which bids us remember that other hearts are bleeding and other homes were sad, when those who to-day lie on yonder hill went never again back to kindred and to friends, and to that spirit of patriotism that bids us hope and pray that never again shall this great and glorious country be allowed to suffer the curse of civil strife; but if again the sound of war is to be heard in the land, if fight we must, and if through these peaceful valleys the bugle notes shall ring calling the men to arms, that as the sound shall be echoed from hill-top and mountain-side, may it summon us not to meet in deadly conflict our countrymen, but rather may it rally us—a united band, in defence of a common country, going forth conquering and to conquer.

And now, my friends, in conclusion, let us remember that while it is true we come each year and bring beautiful flowers to bedeck the graves of our dead heroes, and while it is true that monuments of granite and marble are being erected all over the South in honor of their deeds, there is a debt we owe to many of these which we never have yet fully discharged. There was many a man whose remains lie here and elsewhere among the Confederate dead, who hesitated to obey his country's call and go to the front, not for want of patriotism, not for want of true manhood, but that, when his eyes rested upon the wife of his bosom, upon the little children God had given him clinging around him, whose sole support and protector he was, and the solemn thought pressed upon his heart, "If I should fall, who will care for these then?" can we wonder that he hesitated? Again his country called him to arms in her defense. Then, hoping and believing that should he never return to wife and children, those for whom he fought would not desert his widow and his orphans, he went, and died the death of a patriot. And yet, today, many a widow and orphan of Confederate soldiers, with no shelter they can call home, are begging their bread in Georgia.

My friends, to care for these is a solemn, practicable and imperative duty devolving upon us, and as we leave these graves until another memorial day shall come, let us pledge each other faithfully to discharge this sacred a duty.

Not many weeks ago a large and enthusiastic assemblage of ex Confederate soldiers convened in the city of Atlanta. They formed a survivor's association which has for its objects: To provide for the social reunion of those who shared together the privations of camp and the dangers of the field; to preserve a record of the war; and, last and best of all, to arrange for the accumulation of a fund from which to relieve, by judicious management, the wants and sufferings of those whom the war has left homeless, friendless and friendless. At the head of this organization is one whose name is enshrined in your hearts, who faced death a thousand times in defense of your homes, from yonder mountain side, where the long line of rifle pit and artillery breastwork speak still in voices never to be hushed of the valor and fortitude of that gallant band who fought under Joseph E. Johnston.

And I appeal now to every man in Georgia, who was once a Confederate soldier—to every true man and woman here who loved our cause, to rally to the support of this glorious and philanthropic organization. Come, and—

Joseph E. Johnston will lead you once more, not to deeds of blood and death, but to works of gratitude and love.

The ladies were fortunate in selecting Captain Milledge to deliver the address. It is unnecessary to speak of the address, as the ladies of the memorial association held a meeting after its delivery, and requested Capt. Milledge to give them a copy for publication, which, we presume, he will comply with, as he learned as a soldier never to disobey orders, and as a civilian he is too much of a gentleman to disregard the request of the ladies.

The ladies of the memorial association deserve great credit for their energy and good taste in preparing for and conducting the ceremonies of memorial day.

GRIFFIN'S MEMORIAL.

Order of Exercises—Speech of Gen. Walker—Decoration of Graves.

On yesterday, as has been previously announced in the News, the annual exercises of the memorial occasion were held. At 3 o'clock, a large concourse of our people assembled in front of the Baptist church when under the direction of

COL. CHARLIE DANIEL,

the following order of procession was formed:

1. Knights of Pythias.
2. Stonewall fire company.
3. Public schools.
4. Citizens on foot and in carriages.

At the early hour announced for the formation of the procession it was feared that the

CROWD WOULD BE SMALL,

but their recollection of our fallen heroes was such that an immense gathering was the result. The procession moved to Stonewall cemetery, and was formed around the speaker's stand, when

HON. JOHN D. STEWART,

president of the association, announced the order of exercises, which consisted of prayer by Rev. Mr. Davies; after prayer, Judge Stewart, in a very happy manner, introduced Gen. Walker, the orator of the occasion, by referring to his distinguished services in the Mexican and Confederate wars. The general

ADDRESSED THE AUDIENCE

in a speech full of good doctrine, and his reference to the memory of our dead heroes was a just tribute to their memory. It was listened to with profound attention, and at its conclusion was applauded.

This over with, the work of decoration was completed. The ladies had gone prepared with the choicest floral offerings and placed them upon every grave. It was a beautiful sight to witness the old and young, the elderly matron, the middle-aged and the little girl, engaged in this noble tribute.

BENEDICTION

was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Barnwell, in a very impressive manner. The election for officers was postponed until another time.

Our business houses were generally closed up, and everything passed off pleasantly.—*Griffin News.*

The Indian War.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WALLACE, KAN., April 27.—Lieut. Henley arrived at Fort Wallace yesterday with a number of soldiers in an exhausted condition. Four hundred Indians were seen about fifty miles from Wallace, near the Kansas & Pacific railroad track. The government is making preparations for several attacks upon the Indians.

Vessel Delayed.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamer Metropolis, from Hamilton to Bermuda, is a week overdue. The owner says she has fifteen or sixteen passengers. He thinks the machinery is broken and the steamer is being kept back by head winds. Crew 30.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of [illegible] apr11-1y

ATLANTA.

Wednesday Morning, April 28, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	60	Macon	16
Western	69	Flint	22
Northern	69	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	28	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	27	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Notice to debtors and creditors.
Smyrna, Ga.—Smith & Eidson.
Notice—F. Moreton.
To rent—J. L. Richmond.
Wanted—Two active men.
For rent cheap—John C. Goodwyne.
The Turkish Bath.
The Elmwood collar.
Thanks—A. C. Ladd.
Palmer House Chicago.
Oil Paintings—Mayson & Norman.
For rent—Apply, 51 McDonough street.
Printers wanted—Atlanta News.
A white woman wanted.
Milch cows—W. S. Blair.
Exemption of personalty.
First Presbyterian S. S. picnic.
Flowers, etc.—M. Cole & Co.
Good Templars' picnic.
Excelsior soap works—J. W. Fears.

Parkins & Jennings,

32 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prizes. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8½c per light; 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x6 8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 2; 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $3 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

William Finger, Esq.

As I have a larger stock of furniture than I wish to hold during the summer, in order to reduce my stock, I will sell for the next thirty days everything in my line at greatly reduced prices. If you want bargains come at once. I mean business. And, as I wish to keep my Upholsterer employed I will sell Parlor suits and all goods in the upholstery line at prime cost. My workman, Mr. Finger, is acknowledged to be the best upholsterer in the State. I keep, also, a large stock of Picture Frames and Mouldings. A fresh lot just in.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr22-dtf 42 and 44 Whitehall street

Unlimited Facilities,

must control all competition every state where Furchgott, Benedict & Co. do a retail business. They have reduced their Summer Silks and Dress Goods, as follows: Silks, formerly sold at 75c per yard, reduced to 60c; others from $1 00 to 85 cents. Dress goods at a great sacrifice. In White Goods, Lawns, Notions, Piques, Embroidery, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Flowers, Sashes, we have the largest assortment and at the lowest prices ever offered in any house South. Domestic goods at retail strictly at prices other merchants pay Jobbers. Save money and purchase your goods from Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
apr25-dtf

A LARGE line of Floor Oil Cloths, from 3 to 18 wide, in new designs, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. apr25-d3t

NOVELTIES in the new Ecru suits at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s.
apr25—d3t

BEAUTIFUL designs in 3-plys, Ingreins and cheap Carpets, at the Carpet Store of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. apr 5-d3t

WANTED.—Ten or twelve non-union printers Apply immediately at the office of the Daily News, Alabama st. apr28 tf

THE religious revival in St. Paul's M. E. Church has reached its fourth week, and has accomplished much good.

SHELBY Alabama, and Georgia Lime, for sale ow, by barrel and car load.
apr15—dtf SCIPLE & SONS.

NEW Pique and Embroidery for ladies' Suits, to arrive to-morrow, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. apr25-d3t

BARGAINS.—We are selling Mens' All-Wool Cassimeres Suits from $8 up. Call and see them at Hirsch's, 50 and 62 Whitehall street. apr25-sun-wed&thur

THE cheapest and best selection of Domestic goods in the city are now offered, to suit the times, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr15-dtf

WE are daily receiving new and novel styles in Dress Goods, Fans, Trimmings, &c. CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
apr25—d3t

LADIES' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Hamburg Edging, Scarfs, Notions, &c., at the lowest prices in the city, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18-dtf

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL by the ladies of the Sewing Society of St. Philip's Church, on Thursday evening, April 29th, 1875.
apr21—dtf

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.—500 doz. ladies' and gents' hose, from 10c a pair or $1 00 a doz. upward, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18-dtf

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.—Black Silks, Grenadines, White Goods, Linens, &c., at one-half their value. (Summer Silks from 60 cents a yard up) at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18-dtf

HOUSE keeping goods, Fancy Cassimeres, Broad Cloth, &c, in endless variety, at greatly reduced prices, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's. apr18-dtf

JUSTICE'S COURT.—Before Judge Butt on yesterday. The State vs. Green Westmoreland, charged with the burglary of twelve dresses from the house of Martha Johnson. There being no proof against Green, he was discharged.

AM receiving by express daily, all the early vegetables of the season, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, English peas, soup bunches, etc., etc. Come to Hagan's, one and all, and be supplied. apr7—dtf

THE First Presbyterian Sunday School will picnic at New Holland on Saturday, May 8th. Preparation are being made for a pleasant excursion and the enjoyment of all. We have no doubt it will be well attended by the many friends of the Sunday school.

THE TURKISH BATH.—Now that the weather is becoming more pleasant, this bath is much resorted to by both sexes, as a luxury and curative.

Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.—Ladies, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 a. m.
apr28—d1t

VEGETABLES!
VEGETABLES!
VEGETABLES!
VEGETABLES!

Have now in store, and will continue to keep during the season, a complete stock of GREEN GROCERIES at wholesale and retail.
apr7—dtf JNO. T. HAGAN.

A RARE CHANCE.—We have now come to the conclusion that we have overstocked ourselves and MUST SELL, even be be it be at a sacrifice. Now is your chance to get good clothing for a little money. Call and be convinced. M. & J. HIRSCH,
50 and 62 Whitehall street.
apr25—sun wed&thur

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—We noticed while at the cemetery, Monday afternoon, a prominent dry goods merchant accompanied by a beautiful brunette who lives on Washington street. Both were laden with choice and rare flowers, grown in a neighboring town.

Can't say why it was that both were so interested.

THE ladies of the Memorial Association request that all persons visiting the Cemetery on Decoration Day, will each contribute 5 or 10 cents. The boxes will be in charge of policemen. They hope all the children will bring 5 cents. This fund is to be appropriated in purchasing evergreens, shrubs &c., for the permanent improvement of the Confederate Grounds.
apr24—d2t

WE take pleasure in stating that Mr. G. P. Guilford, senior member of the firm of Guilford, Wood & Co., has purchased the business of said firm. Mr. Guilford has been for years past one of the most prominent music dealers in the south. And it seems to us that with his extended acquaintance, experience, energy and economy, as also his musical reputation, backed now by the largest piano and manufactory in the world, success is only a matter of time. Mr. Guilford has moved his store to No. 89 Whitehall St., as by so doing he saves over 10 per cent. of his expenses, and proposes to sell goods accordingly. We understand he [illegible] on Saturday, sold five Estey organs and one Guilford & Wood piano. [illegible] business.

GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Fifty-fourth Annual Session.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Warm Support of The Christian Index.

What Georgia Baptists Have Done in the Last Decade.

(Specially reported for THE CONSTITUTION.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 24, 1875.

The consideration of the resolutions relative to the Christian Index was resumed. The first, endorsing the Index, was adopted. The second, pledging the members to do more for the Index than before, was discussed by W. H. Davis, G. A. Nunnally, M. B. Wharton, J. H. Kilpatrick, J. H. Campbell, E. W. Warren, R. W. Fuller, James Barrow, H. C. Hornady, N. A. Hornady, Mr. Allen, B. L. Ross, J. S. Lawton, G. A. Nunnally.

Rev. A. J. Battle offered the following:

Resolved, That the Index and Baptist, the denominational organ of Georgia Baptists, under its present management merits our unqualified and united support.

And to that end, Resolved 2d, That the moderator appoint a committee of twelve from associations represented in this convention, with instructions to determine and report to this body, after mature consideration of the subject, such action as they may deem most advisable in order to extend its circulation and consequent usefulness.

In accordance with the above, an able committee was appointed—Rev. M. B. Wharton, president, who will submit its report of this grand old Baptist paper, on Monday.

COMMITTEE.

M. B. Wharton, G. A. Nunnally, J. L. Underwood, R. W. Fuller, R. L. Gwaltney, S. A. Burney, P. W. Edge, J. H. DeVotie, J. H Cawood, J. W. Ellington, W. L. Kilpatrick, H. C. Hornady, E. W. Warren.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF MERCER.

The following old board of trustees were elected by acclamation: Thomas Stocks, E. W. Warren, J. G Ryals, T. G. Lawson, W. L. Kilpatrick, J. T. Clarke, T. J. Burney, C. M. Irwin, J. H. DeVotie, J. T. Wingfield, W. J. Lawton, D. Walker, Virgil Powers, J. L. Warren, H. Bunn, T. E. Skinner, J. H. James, P. B. Robinson, W. J Northern, D. E. Butler, B. F. Tharp.

The following, recommended by the alumni, were elected by acclamation; G. R. McCall, W. T. Sims, A. J. Beck, J. D. Mathews, W. B. Bennett.

An election was held for five additional trustees, with the following result: L. R. Gwaltney, G. A. Nunnally, A. T. Spalding, M. B. Wharton and W. O. Tuggle.

BAPTIST FEMALE UNIVERSITY.

The following were announced as the committee on the Baptist female university: S. G. Hillyer, J. S. Lawton, W. J. Lawton, W. H. Davis, I. R. Branham, M. N. McCall, I. W. Duggan, E. W. Warren, J. G. Ryalls, L. R. Gwaltney, T. H. Willingham, W. B. Crawford, A. R. Calloway, C. D. Campbell, J. M. Brittain, to which, on motion, D. E. Butler was added.

DECEASED MINISTERS.

The committee on deceased ministers reported the following deaths during the conventional year: M. J. Wellborn, W. J. Hard, aged 64; C. Purifoy, 80 years; Asa Chandler; L. G. Steed, 72; John Harris; William Goss, aged 75.

FINANCE REPORT.

The finance committee reported $1,368 38 received: Foreign missions, $314 62; domestic, $252 64; Lottie Moon's house, $87 21; Lottie Moon's support, $25; state Sunday school Evangelist, $26 21; Baptist ministers savings fund, $64 35; southern Baptist theological fund, $81 50; minutes, $190; Brunswick mission, $14 25; Buckner's Indian school, 75 cents. To this may be added $140 for domestic missions sent to the board of the first Baptist church at Augusta.

AT 11 A. M.

Rev. Frank Johnson, of Albany, preached. The sermon was one of the most original ever delivered in Georgia.

MISSIONS.

The committee on missions reported an increased necessity for enlarging operations. The work was hindered for want of funds. They recommend an increase of contributors, and the plan suggested by Dr. H. H. Tucker at the last convention. The report was adopted.

Rev. J. H. Campbell offered the following, which after a touching speech by himself in behalf of the institute, portions was adopted:

Resolved, that in response to the letter of Rev. W. D. Atkinson we express our deep interest in behalf of the mission and deplore the destitution in the coast counties, and request brethren in more favored sections to contribute to Rev. W. D. Atkinson and D. G. Daniel, and forward their funds to the executive committee to be distributed as the donors direct

Rev. J. H. DeNatie made an earnest appeal in behalf of foreign missions, followed by Rev. C. M. Irwin.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Rev. J. W. Mayfield addressed the convention in behalf of this society, showing its condition.

Rev. E. W. Warren offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, that we have listened with pleasure to the statements of Bro. Mayfield as to the success of the southern Baptist publication society, and hereby recommend it to the patronage of the Baptists of Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. C. M. Irwin offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, that E. W. Warren, F. M. Daniel, J. H. James, C. Peeples, J. H. Calaway, A. K. Seago, A. T. Spalding, with the moderator of this convention, and the moderators of associations represented in this convention be made ex officio members of the committee on Foreign Missions.

BAPTIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

W. G. Whidby offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the subject of establishing a Baptist Quarterly Review. Committee, W. G. Whidby, A. J. Battle, D. Shaver.

GETTING TO WORK.

W. G. Whidby offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we request the pastors of the Baptist churches in Georgia to bring the matter of a Baptist Female University before the Baptists of their respective committees at as early a day as practicable.

MERCER.

Saturday night a rousing meeting was held in behalf of Mercer, the particulars of which I will give in my closing letter.

WHAT GEORGIA BAPTISTS HAVE DONE.

Rev. M. T. Sumner submitted the following exhibit of what Georgia Baptists had done in ten years.

	Received.	Paid out.
1866	$ 1,530 95	$ 2,138 50
1867	4,957 76	6,049 06
1868	4,023 47	2,919 46
1869	4,073 92	1,185 95
1870	7,055 60	2,485 12
1871	8,799 59	4,585 45
1872	7,852 68	4,584 92
1873	6,665 12	3,832 40
1874	6,258 63	2,785 73
1875	6,350 49	3,105 55
	$57,518 13	$34,220 24

Missionaries employed in Georgia in ten years—132.

In six years missionaries performed 2,681 weeks of labor and baptized 1,108 persons.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 25, 1875.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The following were the services of to-day.

State house, 11 A. M. Rev. H. H. Tucker on baptism; 8 P. M. Rev. A. J. Battle.

Presbyterian church—11 A. M. Rev. C. H. Strickland; 8 P. M. Dr. J. F. B. Mays, of Tenn.

Methodist church, 11 A. M., Rev. M. B. Wharton; 8:30 P. M. Rev. [illegible] day school mass meeting, conducted by Rev. T. [illegible] and Rev. [illegible] addresses by W. G. Whidby [illegible]

Rev. L. B. Fish and Dr. J. J. Hickman; 8 P. M. Rev. E. W. Warren.

Factory, 8 P. M., Rev. A. R. Callaway.

Asylum—3:30 P. M., Rev J. H. Kilpatrick.

Colored Baptist church—11 A. M., Rev. W. H. Davis, 3:30 P. M. Ryals, 8 P. M. N. N. Edge.

Colored Baptist Shiloh—11 A. M. Rev. W. N. Chaudoin, 8 P. M., Rev. B. [illegible] Ross.

Colored Methodist.—11 A. M. S. A. Goodwin; 8 P. M. J. F Edens.

African Methodist—3 P. M. Rev. J. S. Baker; 8 P. M. R. B. Headden.

Macon First Baptist—11 A. M. L. R. Gwaltney; 8 P. M. G. A. Nunnally.

JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Anna Dickinson's Lecture.

In some respects Monday night was an unfortunate one for a lecture. Monday was memorial day, and from two o'clock in the afternoon until six, our citizens pretty generally were engaged in its observance. The audience was not so large as a brilliant lecture from an accomplished woman deserved, still it was a fair one, and reflected the refinement and culture of our city.

She is graceful, and striking looking. Her animated and cultivated voice and distinct elocution, had not a trace of the strong-minded woman. She wore a beautiful black silk dress, which was fastened at the throat with a sparkling diamond breastpin. Her hair, which is quite black, is cut short, and curls heavy about her head. She had on a pair of gold bands, and wore around her neck a gold chain, to which was attached a single gold cross. Upon her left hand she wore two handsome diamond rings.

Miss Dickinson commenced her lecture with the statement: Among the names which time shall consign to eternity, there is none that is more absolutely stamped with letters of gold than that of Joan of Arc, who ended strife and won victory for the France that had brought untold misery upon itself by illegally excluding a woman from the throne.

Joan was born in Domremy, a little village of Lorraine, which then, as lately, was swept by contending armies. Her father was a poor but independent farmer, whose sheep she tended. Her mother was a good and pious woman, who taught Jenny needlework. So good a horsewoman was the future heroine that she often carried away the prize at the village tournaments. Friend and foe testify that she was gentle and benevolent. She would take the bread and the cup from her own lips to give to a beggar at the door.

She was devoted to religious exercises, and might often be found prostrate before altars and shrines. Her priest said she was the only one in the village who never missed confession, and the only one who never had anything to confess. She was so fond of bells that she gave the ringer of her slender store to prolong the chimes. While her companions played, she wandered under the sky in silent meditation, and while they laughed she prayed.

From her father's house she could see the great forests of the Vosges, through which she doubtless often strayed and gathered vague inspiration from the solemn undertone of the trees. Domremy stood at the crossing of two great roads, where troops of travelers passed, and the tales they told of France grew sadder and sadder as the years passed by. This girl was intensely loyal. Her patriotism was part of her religion. See her little face as she listens to these tales, and mark the shadow of an awful hope gathering upon it as she hears the proverb that since France had been lost through a woman, it should be restored through a girl of the marshes of Lorraine. Solitude and nature, and prayer and faith fed this hope.

So Jenny's childhood went on—so France staggered to its doom. Her love for her country was a divine passion. She adored France as she adored God, and that feeling beat down all things small and mean and base in her. In a vision, she tells us, St. Michael appeared and told her God had chosen her to crown the king, Charles VII, and drive out the armies of the victorious England. Other visions followed. Either these were facts or they were the results of imagination. Whoever admits them as facts writes himself down a devout believer in modern spiritualism. Admit them to be the work of imaginations, and you make her the clearest thinker, the bravest soldier, the wisest statesman, and the ablest general of her time. I believe they were the reflections of her own soul.

Jenny had a bad time at home, and an uncle who loved her took her to his own house, and then went as her ambassador to the governor to say that his neice was sent by God to raise the siege of Orleans and crown the king. Fancy such a message brought to Lincoln! The governor derides both uncle and neice, but the girl sways mightily with the people of the village by her passionate love for France.

After much questioning, she is judged to be sent of God. She goes into the army the embodiment of France. She enters Orleans on a black charger, and clad in snowy armor, her face blazing with hope and loyalty and inspiration.

Her plan of campaign was to fight. The next morning, in defiance of the generals and the council, she takes the field. The governor will not open the gate, and her soldiers beat it down.

Thousands sink in death, the bridge between the towers fall into the river, the second tower is taken, and everything is in the grasp of the French. The next day is Sunday, and Jenny will not fight, but holds that chafing army still while the defeated English steal away.

All this has been done in seven days, and the eighth they rejoice. Then this girl with the splendor of genius and the sublimity of common sense combined, makes Charles consent to be crowned.

Then the king is crowned, and that day is the crown of Jenny's life. All that human grandeur has to spend upon a human being is spent upon the simple girl at Rheims. And then, her work completed, she desired to return home and tend to her sheep once more. The king and the court overruled her, and she fights on. But she is incessantly in tears at prayer. Envy and hate surrounded her, and she foresees her doom. She goes to Compeigne, but, in assault, the treacherous governor cuts off her retreat by raising a drawbridge, and she falls into the power of her enemies.

The duke of Burgundy sells her to the English, and she is lodged at Rouen. A whole year has passed since her capture. Her king, her army, her people have deserted her. She must have thought that even God had turned away his face. She is alone utterly. Alone has its synonym—death—She hears the happy Easter bells and the people singing in the streets. Her heart breaks? And then the pink of chivalry, Warwick, will have her live saved, for the king of England has determined that she must die a bitter death. They place her on a scaffold and say, "Recant, or be burned?" She stands firm, but at last she affixes her name to six lines promising to let her hair grow and to wear armor no more. Then they take away her dress and leave her only armor, and she, with naught else to cover her innocence, puts it on and death with it.

They instantly place her in a cart and she rides to the scaffold through bristling lines of soldiery and yelling multitudes clamoring for her life. At the stake are her judges, murderers, and they preach a sermon accusing her of every crime. She is silent, but they speak against her king, and she cries with deathless loyalty, "You accuse the noblest gentleman in Christendom." Then she mounts the scaffold. Around her the shouting, faithless multitudes. Her last thought is for France. Then the fagots are heaped—the flames are lighted. "Hold before me the cross," she says to the poor priest, her only friend. Nothing is heard but the crackling flame and broken whispers of prayer. At the last a mighty and triumphant voice cries the name of the Master she serves. The head drops forward on her breast. She has fought the good fight; she has finished her course; she has kept the faith. Even through fiery martyrdom she has won an immortal crown. For us, let us keep her in recollection with that remembrance which is more than fame.

No abstract of the lecture would be in the least satisfactory. The audience were delighted at her glowing description of the fascinating and mysterious Joan of Arc.

"EXCELSIOR STEAM SOAP WORKS."

J. W. Fears, Manager.

The above live establishment received orders from West Point, Ga., Opelika, Ala., and Rome yesterday for *over $500 worth of soap.* The south beginning to see that it is useless to go west and north for what they can buy at home for less money and as good. This factory is now running to its utmost capacity, and to supply a growing trade, will have to be enlarged next fall. The following letter received to-day, shows the reputation of the goods made by the *"excelsior soap works:"*

MACON, GA., April 25, 1875.

Proprietors of "Excelsior Steam Soap Works:"

GENTS: Your soap works have been highly recommended to me, and I have decided to send you an order. Ship me as soon as possible, 1 box diamond soap, 1 box excelsior perfumery, 1 box English crown, 1 box "poor man's." For reference, I refer you to H. Lewis & Co., and oblige.

T. W. REPPLER.

A Card of Thanks.

We are requested by the ladies of the memorial association to return their warm thanks to Mrs Dr. J. B. Turner, of Forsyth, for a handsome donation of beautiful flowers. Also to the ladies of Macon for a similar present. On account of the cold weather here during the present spring, it was very difficult to obtain a sufficiency of flowers for Memorial Day, and these presents were therefore doubly acceptable. The association will ever remember the generous donors with gratitude.

Postponement.

The grand union temperance picnic which was to take place on April 29th, under the management of the executive committee of the Knights of Jericho, has been postponed until Thursday, May 13th, on account of the lateness of the season.

LIME.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

Shelby, Ala., and Georgia Lime,

BY CAR LOAD AND BARREL.

We have special rates of Freight on Lime to points in North and South Carolina. We ship to all points by barrel and car load. We sell low. Orders solicited.

SCIPLE & SONS,
apr18—[illegible] 59 Decatur street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE BRIBERY MATTER.

Commissioner Morris Before the General Council.

Case Postponed Until To-day, &c.

The trial of Police Commissioner John F. Morris, which was announced to come off yesterday afternoon before the general council attracted quite a large crowd to the city hall. The attendance was, however somewhat smaller than that upon the trial of Councilman John B. Goodwin, not so uncomfortably filling the council chamber. Before the meeting of the court the crowd in the different offices and the corridors spent the time commenting upon the two cases, and their probable results. There was that diversity of opinion, always attendant upon investigations of this nature, but very nearly all appeared to be somewhat surprised that council did not dispose of the Goodwin case immediately upon the conclusion of the argument on Saturday last. Opinions were freely expressed as to the guilt or innocence of the gentleman about to be tried, but as they were necessarily not founded upon evidence under oath, we do not give them.

It may, however, be proper to state, that while the accused has some enemies, he has also a strong party of friends who are firmly convinced that he will pass through the furnace unscathed, and do not hesitate to say so.

THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSER.

Commissioner Morris remained in the city clerk's office for some time before the meeting of the court. He was surrounded by his attorneys and friends. He has retained the services of General L. J. Gartrell and Colonel W. H. Hulsey. The commissioner conducted himself pretty much in his usual manner, and if he felt any uncertainty or nervousness as to the result of the investigation about to be opened, he concealed it remarkably well. He discussed his case with all who wanted to talk it over with him, and appeared to be fully satisfied that he was coming through all right.

Ex-captain T. G. Jones seemed, on the other hand, to be equally certain that he was going to make his charges stick. He held frequent conversations with his attorneys, Messrs. Newman, G. T. Fry, and E. P. Howell, and seemed to be evidently girding up his loins for a big fight. This is going to be about as big a fight as that made in the Goodwin case, and our worthy mayor and council may prepare themselves for a seige of a day or two.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

Shortly past three o'clock the council was called to order by Mayor Hammock, Jones and Morris occupied seats on different sides of the room with their respective counsel, and the space outside of the bar was pretty well filled up with spectators and witnesses. Upon the calling of the roll by the clerk it was found that the entire council was present with the exception of two members. All, however, who were present with the expectation of witnessing a trial were disappointed. Immediately upon the completion of the roll call, Mayor Hammock announced that he was too much indisposed to preside, and would adjourn the court over until two o'clock this afternoon. General Gartrell asked if the hour could not be changed to ten o'clock this morning. The mayor replied that he might require more time to recover in, and the general at once acquiesced in the two o'clock arrangement.

AMENDED ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Captain Newman said he desired to call attention to one fact before the adjournment. It was that the prosecution had decided to amend their articles of impeachment against Morris by the addition of a new specification to the second charge. He wanted to notify the defence of this amendment, which would be served upon them during the afternoon. Gen. Gartrell replied that they would make no objection to it. This new specification is as follows:

The following specification is added as an amendment to the second charge.

Specification 2.—In this that the said John F. Morris, then and there a police commissioner in and for said city, to-wit, in the year 1874, soon after he, the said John F. Morris, was elected a police commissioner, did corruptly attempt to induce one L. J. Cook to settle a case which was pending against him, the said John F. Morris, in favor of the father of the said Cook, by saying to said Cook that if said case was settled that he, the said Morris, would use his influence as a police commissioner in his, the said Cook's favor.

Council then adjourned to meet again this afternoon at two o'clock. Witnesses, lawyers and spectators filed slowly out, most of them looking as disappointed as if they had lost a big treat. The trial will certainly be opened this afternoon if the health of Mayor Hammock will allow him to preside.

Personal Items.

—Dr. W. Watkins Hicks, takes editorial charge of the Fernandina Observer

—Miss Anna Dickinson left the city yesterday morning for Nashville.

—Bishop Beckwith returned to Atlanta yesterday.

—Ex-Governor Brown, with a small party, left the city last night for the purpose of visiting the Dade coal mines.

—Young Luther M. Paul, whose foot was badly crushed between a couple of cars sometime since, is all right again.

—Major Mark A. Cooper, of Bartow, is in the city; also, Senator J. W. Wofford, Co's. D S. Printup, of Rome, and Col. Abda Johnson of Cartersville.

—Mr. Jacob W. Seavel, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Seavel, a cotton broker of Boston, is in the city. Mr. S. is a director of the Citizens' bank of Atlanta; also of Castle Rock coal company; also of the Dade coal company. He has about $150,000 invested in Georgia.

—The Richmond Enquirer has this to say of Matt O'Brien: "He is in town, and is one of the rarest wits and most genial gentlemen of the time. Endowed with a genius that is universal, we know nothing that he is not master of, whether it be in art, literature, music, science, fun, frolic, or right down bad work."

—The Savannah News, 26th instant, says, no federal court was held on Saturday, Judge Erskine being confined to his room by premonitions of an attack of erysipelas in his nose, eyes and face. Unless his condition is considerably improved, there will probable be no session of the United States court to-day.

—In the answers to correspondents in the May number of the Domestic Monthly, a New York journal of fashion, occurs the following: "To Belinda, Atlanta, Ga.—By all means have the *crepe lisse* upon your wedding dress side-pleated. Your patterns have reached you before this no doubt, and your veil, fan, etc., are already dispatched." Among the young men the question now is, who is Belinda?

—The Augusta Constitutionalist says: Mr. H. I. Kimball, who has been in the city for several days examining our cotton factories, and taking notes with a view of using them in the construction of the one to be shortly erected in Atlanta, has engaged Mr. F. Cogin to superintend the construction and arrange the internal machinery of that work. Atlanta with her habitual pluck and energy determined to have a great cotton factory and sufficient stock has been taken to assure its success.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—And now oysters have played out.

—The news from the cotton factory is still of a cheering character.

—Quite a change in the weather yesterday evening, and fires and overcoats were found comfortable.

—A church organ, bell and handsome communion service have been contributed from northern friends to St. Luke's Episcopal church.

—Mr. Herbst, of the Young Men's Library, showed us on yesterday quite a number of new volumes which had been added to the library. During the past fiscal year some 1,400 volumes have been added.

Picnics so far as Heard From.

First Baptist Sunday school, New Holland, Saturday, May 1st.

Central Baptist Sunday school, Acworth, Friday, April 30 h.

Good Templars, Stone Mountain, May 3d.

Evan's Chapel Sunday school, Stone Mountain, May 4th.

Hibernian Society, Stone Mountain, May 5th.

First Presbyterian Sunday school, New Holland, May 8th.

St. Paul's Ladies' Parsonage Society, Toccoa, May 12th.

ACCEPTABLE SERENADE.—Our worthy comptroller-general, W. L. Goldsmith, was very agreeably surprised at his residence Monday night, by a serenade from the Stone Mountain band. Mr. Goldsmith is an old citizen of DeKalb county, and the boys took this pleasant way of letting him know that he is not forgotten. Under the leadership of Professor J. A. Gibson the band discoursed some splendid music, for which we are requested by Mr. Goldsmith to return his sincere thanks.

THE attention of all is called to the strawberry festival to be given by the ladies of St. Philip's Episcopal church, on Thursday evening, 29th instant, at No. 83 Peachtree street, opposite Cox & Hill's. Admission free. The ladies hope to be liberally patronized in their endeavor to raise funds for charitable purposes.

A pleasant call was made upon us last evening, by Mr. J. C. Bailey of the Enterprise and Mountaineer, of Greenville, S. C. Mr. B. represents a good paper, in a flourishing town on the Air-line railroad. He [illegible]

SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Mr. R. D. Mann Shot by Mr. Thomas McGill.

Full Particulars.

Mr. Mann was shot by Mr. McGill, in the office of the former gentleman, located in the Kimball house, on Pryor street, on Monday evening about 8 o'clock. The ball took effect in the left arm of Mr. Mann, about three or four inches below the shoulder joint, fracturing the humerus slightly. The ball has not been extracted. Up to a late hour last evening, the condition of the wounded man was reported favorable. Immediately after the occurrence, Mr. McGill surrendered himself up to an officer. A difficulty has existed for several years between the parties.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

On yesterday morning Mr. McGill was carried before Judge McConnell, charged with an assault with intent to murder Mr. R. D. Mann. He waived an investigation and was bound over for a preliminary trial, the 6th of May, in the sum of $1,000, and having given bond, was turned lose.

During the day it was insisted that he should again be before the judge to further investigate the case, to decide if bond could be given, and if necessary, to have it increased.

Mr. Hillyer appeared for the prosecution, and Judge Wright and Col. Pike Hill for the defence.

Judge Wright in his argument stated that he thought it strange that Mr. McGill should be re-arrested, and that at the instance of an attorney who was not a judicial officer. The case had been set down for trial the sixth of May. This time had been selected so as to give Mr. McGill an opportunity to have the benefit of Hon. B. H. Hill's services. The magistrate had a right to regard this a bailable case. It was indeed one, even if Mann did not recover, as McGill was under bond, and a heavier bond could not be required.

Judge McConnell stated that he was not the justice who had issued the warrant. He had been instructed to take sufficient bond. When called upon he did not definitely know the condition of Mann. He did not have McGill rearrested, but had written to inquire if he could not make some arrangement to try the case during the afternoon.

Judge Wright insisted that his client had done all that the law required, that his case was bailable, and that he had given bond with sufficient security for his appearance. Now, while the party lives, you cannot arrest him for a higher grade of crime. He read from Jackson's Analysis a case reported in 22d volume Georgia reports and agreed to show that it corresponded with the case involved. Our code referred to this decision.

No part—said he, can be committed and refused bail, while the wounded party lives. Unless the party dies, the status of the case remains unchanged. The court has the right to increase the bond if the danger becomes greater. What good then to take out another bond or have another investigation? With the lights all before the court, what else can be done? We ask for Mr. McGill, that he may go until the 6th of May.

Mr. Hillyer presumed in this case that the court only desired that the law might be vindicated. This warrant was sworn out by Judge Butt, and tried before Judge McConnell. The only reason for deferring trial of the case on account of the time of the meeting of the grand jury, at least the supposed time of meeting. Acting under a misapprehension, the time for hearing was appointed. As a matter of course the appearance of Mr. McGill here this afternoon was not by my direction. The necessities of the case were such that Judge McConnell, could proceed with the trial. Had the judge been thoroughly acquainted with the case, he could have placed the bond higher. If the case is postponed until the 6th of May, it will be after the grand jury is discharged. His honor had made a mistake, but not too late to rectify it. The bond was given under a misunderstanding of facts, and it was too late to remedy it.

There were no technical objections to the arrest of this case where it now was.

Judge McConnell stated that when he required bond, he was not in full possession of the facts, he had made no examination of the status of the case.

Col. Pike Hill stated that Mr. Hillyer urged that the case had not been presented until the grand jury had been dismissed. He could not see it. He could not see where any injustice had been done. Talk about $1,000 bond not being large enough when a man is shot in the arm and it is known that he is not going to die? This is a bailable case, and Judge McConnel has given it the right direction. The bond holds him. One thousand dollars is a large bond in the case. Mr. McGill is making no effort to get away. He came in and proposed without investigation to give a reasonable bond. And yet he must be jerked up for an investigation. The court has done all it should do under the circumstances. No one has complained of the bond. The status of the case is an assault with an attempt to murder. Bond has been required and given, it would seem as if this should be satisfactory.

MR. MANN'S CONDITION.

Dr. A. J. Knott, who was called to Mr. Mann when wounded, was placed upon the stand—stated that he was a practicing physician—that he called in to see Mr. Mann, found him wounded—compound fracture of the bone—did not find the ball, it was in the wound yet. The ball went in close proximity to the arteries—took no part of the bone out—thinks Mann's chances to recover are good—there was only a slight hemorrage—a good prospect for recovery without some extraordinary change or turn. In a reply to a question from the judge, Dr. Knott replied that the wound was not necessarily fatal.

After the hearing of the above testimony, the judge decided that the case was a proper one for bail.

Mr. Hillyer asked that Mr McGill be required to give bond to the superior court, and to have the amount increased.

Judge McConnell, after a more thorough hearing of the case, ruled that he had the right to require the amount of the bond to be increased.

Judge Wright insisted that the bond was sufficiently large.

Mr Hillyer, did not agree with him. The Justice knew nothing of the case, when the amount of the bond was fixed, and he could not believe $1,000 sufficient to require the attendance of the party.

Mr. Hill stated that Mr. McGill after the difficulty, had hunted up the officers—had been here all day—and had made no effort to evade the matter.

Judge McC. stated that he had no fear of trusting Mr. McGill, doubtless he was willing to give bond for double the amount required. He only desired to protect the state, and therefore required a bond of $2,000 from Mr. McGill, to appear before his court May 6th, for a preliminary trial.

Whereupon Mr. McGill very promptly came forward and perfected bond for the required amount.

STATEMENT OF MR. M'GILL.

After the court adjourned, the reporter conversed with Mr. McGill, relative to the difficulty. He stated that bad feeling had existed for some time between Mr. Mann and himself. That about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, he desired to send off a message, and went into the Southern Atlantic office, in which Mr. Mann had his desk, and that Mr. Mann drew a pistol on him, and that he hastily left the room. It was important to send off a message, so he resolved to try it again, even if killed. Arming himself, he entered the office about 8 o'clock, when Mr. Mann drew his pistol, when he (McGill) drew his pistol and fired, the ball striking Mr. Mann. He states that he did it in self-defence.

STATEMENT OF MR. MANN.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION called yesterday morning at Mr. Mann's room opposite the Kimball House to hear his side of the story. Mr. Mann was found in great pain from his wound, and with considerable fever. He was consequently in no condition to give a detailed statement of the occurrence. He said, however, in substance, that the attack upon himself was entirely unprovoked. The trouble between himself and McGill dated back nearly three years. That he had occasion long ago to order McGill never to speak to him again, and since that time the bad feeling had increased. On the evening of the shooting he was entirely unarmed. He had no weapon upon his person, and his pistol was in a drawer of his desk. He was seated before the railing which passes through a portion of his office, conversing with some friends, and not anticipating any difficulty whatever, when Mr. McGill came to the door. He cried out to Mann,

"PREPARE YOURSELF,"

or some words to that effect, and drawing a pistol instantly fired. Mr. Mann says he had not spoken a word to him. McGill fired but one shot, which took effect in Mr. Mann's arm as above described. The affair has created quite a sensation among our railroad men.

Mr. John Keely.

Located at the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. There is not a more complete establishment of this kind than that presided over by the above noted gentleman. From his long experience in this market and having a happy aptitude for the business, he is constantly prepared to meet the wants of his customers in every article called for in a first class dry goods house. Throughout his salesrooms there is a bewildering array and diversity of designs and patterns both for purposes of utility and dress. The qualities of his goods both suit the demands of this special market, and his prices are in accordance with the necessities of the times, leaving nothing neglected that will assist advantage his very large patronage. The profuse array of fashionable and substantial articles of every [illegible] the greatest possible opportunity for buyers to select from, and [illegible] stock kept by this [illegible]

GOODWIN'S SIDE.

His Explanation of Disputed Points.

May it Please the Court: The investigation of this case having taken such a wide range, I have just noted down the points covering the whole matter, to which I desire to direct your attention as well as I can.

In the first place I will state how I came to support Jones for captain of police. I had known him for some time; he was a member of the same lodge and a strong supporter of mine politically. I knew he expected to be a candidate for something, and after the nomination I expressed a willingness to support him for any office I considered he was competent to fill. He spoke of running for lieutenant, but decided his chances for that were not very good.

Simmons was running for second lieutenant, and Jones did not desire to run in opposition to him. He then expressed a desire to run for captain of police, and asked me what I thought about it. I told him I would support him for the place. *I never suggested his race for captain of police,* nor asked him whether he could beat John Johnson. *No proposition was ever made by him at any time to bribe me,* or to pay me money for my support. If any such proposition had been made I should have dismissed him, or knocked him down, and Jones knows that very well, and can't deny it and tell the truth.

During his race, I was employed on the Herald as a reporter, and Jones came frequently to the office to see me about his race, and occasionally came to my room. I supported him cheerfully and honorably, but made no extraordinary effort to secure his election; in fact, I was warmer in my support of Bomar for marshal, and Anderson for collector, and Haslett for assessor, than for Jones as captain. There was something of luck in Jones' election. As for the conversation referred to by him on Alabama street, or at my boarding house, or anywhere else, about his paying me money, is *absolutely false,* as he well knows; if any such statement or proposition had been made, I should have resented it; he knew that I was for him all the time, and would support him, and all who knew my feelings towards Jones, also knew that I would support him. As to his election, that was strictly a matter of good luck to him, because of the fortunate circumstances surrounding him. For some reason one of the candidates, who developed considerable strength, was objectionable to some of the members of council, and some or all of the supporters of Johnson and Wise had a consultation, and decided to vote for Jones, as was testified by a gentleman yesterday. I was not present at that consultation, and knew nothing of it at the time.

I never represented Jones as his attorney, except when called upon by him to do so; he came and employed me, and stated that he would pay me well for my services. That he desired to retain his place, remarking that he himself would get up the witnesses; and wanted me to manage his case on the trial. No amount was agreed upon previous to the trial, but he said he did not want me to work for nothing. He was first tried on a charge growing out of keeping a witness for city away from trial of Simmons. The offense charged was conduct unbecoming an officer. The line of defence on that case was, that hunching was a habit, and a number of witnesses were introduced to establish the fact; but the commissioners did not sustain our theory, but suspended him for sixty days. After a number of witnesses were examined, the case was argued by myself for the defense, and the case occupied several hours. He was next tried in November on charges growing out of a difficulty with Hill. This trial was at night, and at my special request Mr. James A. Anderson came down to assist me in the management of the case. Jones was acquitted in this case.

The last trial was in January or February of this year, and he was represented by Mr. Henry Hillyer and myself. Mr. Hillyer examined the witnesses, and the case was submitted without argument; he was suspended in that case for 30 days. I never received a dollar from Jones, until after I had rendered him legal services. The first payment he made me was twenty dollars, and this was during his suspension soon after his first trial. He paid it to me in my office and stated at the time that it was in part payment for my services, and that he would pay the balance before a great while. The next money he paid me was at Pease's, and the amount was ten dollars instead of fifty dollars as stated in one of the newspapers, and instead of twenty dollars, as stated by Jones during the investigation I had taken something to eat, and probably a glass of beer or soda water. Two other payments of ten dollars each, were made by Jones to me, making the whole amount ever received by me from him, fifty dollars. This I considered a reasonable, if not a liberal fee for the services I had rendered. The watch referred to was placed in my possession during the last state fair by Jones himself, who requested me to wear it until he called for it, remarking that he had another. I was reluctant to accept it at all, but as he insisted, finally I yielded. Mr. Howell C. Jackson was present, and saw Jones turn it over to me. Jones has made two contradictory statements about this watch, neither one of which true. It was neither in payment of anything, nor a present. I never treated it as a present, but told every one who asked me about it, that it was Jones' watch. I tendered to him, time after time, and he would not receive it, but always told me that when he wanted it or needed it, he would let me know. Time passed on, and he was tried again in November and I went down, and together with Mr. Anderson, represented him. After this I was not so particular to tender him the watch, as he had never paid me anything for that service. I thought I would not press the watch upon him then, as he was in my debt. On this trial Mr. Anderson had no interest in the fee or pay for the service, but at my special request, came to assist me in the management of the case. I went to the city hall to see Mr. Anderson, to make this request of him. The witnesses were examined and the case argued to the commissioners by both Mr. Anderson and myself. For this service I have never yet received a dollar, nor asked him for payment, because he had, as I considered, paid me reasonably and liberally for my services on the first trial. In fact, I doubt not, if Jones had requested me to represent him in either or all of his cases without any pay, I would have done so, for being a young attorney, I might have considered that my appearance for the chief of police would have been beneficial to me, in bringing other business. He, however, always expressed himself willing and disposed to pay me, and having defended him to the utmost of my ability, I considered my services valuable to him, and consequently I was ready to receive pay for the same. At his third trial in January last, Mr. Henry Hillyer and myself appeared for him. For this last case I have never received a dollar, nor asked him for any, partly because he had made me a present of an overcoat. The overcoat was the only present I ever received from him, and I was very reluctant, to receive that, as that is something I seldom do. I never received a dollar from Jones for any other purpose, or on any other account, than for professional services faithfully performed by me.

As to my supposed candidacy for chief of police, I have just this to say: Late in the fall I thought of the propriety of entering the city hall to see me, to know whether I expected the race, and in November and December, told Mr. Morris that I might be candidate, but had not fully decided. Jones came to ted to run. I told him that I had not fully decided the question, but perhaps would be a candidate; he said he wanted to know because if I ran, he would not run against me. Instead of defying me to run or anything of that sort, he expressed himself favorably to my race, remarking that he would rather see me elected than anybody besides himself. Similar statements he made to others, as testified to by them. He made some such statement as that he would be ruined because he was unfit for anything but police duty, and he knew that I could be elected. A sense of duty to my constituents, who desired me to remain in the council to represent them, decided my course in the matter. I knew that my election would divert me from my profession, and perhaps retard my political advancement for the reason that had I offered myself as a candidate before the people, they could very consistently decline to vote for me, on the ground that they could not know how long I would represent them; or how soon I would resign. Morris was elected commissioner in March, I believe, and it was not until November or December that I mentioned the subject of chief of police to him in connection with my contemplated race for the place. In reference to the city printer I have only to state, that I never any time, either directly or indirectly, even so much as made any intimation to Col. E. Y. Clarke, that I would support him for that position, in consideration of his support of any person, for any place. I never asked him to vote for, or support anybody. I told Col. Alston that my inclinations were to vote for THE CONSTITUTION for city printer, stating that THE CONSTITUTION was equally competent to the work, and besides, while my personal feelings towards the proprietors of the Herald were of the kindest character, other things being equal, I recognized political obligations, and regarded it as my duty to vote for THE CONSTITUTION. That it was the only paper that opposed the proposed amendment to the city charter pending before the legislature, requiring a two-thirds or three-fourths' vote by the mayor and general council, to elect officers. This proposed amendment, whether so intended or not, I consider a reflection upon the council, as it argued that a majority of that body were either incompetent or indisposed to elect fit and proper men to office. This explains Col. Alston's testimony in reference to the statement to him that the Herald had "gone back on the boys."

On the evening of the altercation at Morris' store Morris called Jones' attention to the article in the Commonwealth, charging that he had bought the influence of myself and Morris for money, and [illegible] said: I understand that you [illegible] supported you for pay, [illegible] "Morris, [illegible] and myself." [illegible] "a part of that is a damned lie." The part about Goodwin is a lie; he had nothing to do with it.

A part of it is true, the part about you is true. I asked Jones if I had ever received a dollar from him for any such purpose, and he replied in the negative. I then asked him if he had ever bribed me, and he answered emphatically, "no," just as testified to by Captain Castleberry. His exoneration of me was absolutely without any qualification whatever. Great stress has been laid upon the procuring of the certificate of Mr. Gray. I will explain it. I asked Mr. Gray to give me a certificate as to the conversation of Jones, on the subject of charges against me, as he heard it. I already had a certificate from Captain Castleberry. Mr. Gray asked me to write one for him, I wrote one, and read it, and he said there was something left, that he did not hear. I told him to strike that part or write one himself. He then came up to my room, and handed me his certificate. I never asked him to certify to anything, except what he heard; and the testimony of Mr. Gray is the truth in the matter.

The charges against me as a whole, and in every particular, are absolutely false. These are the facts, and here you have the mole hill, out of which has grown this great mountain of an impeachment investigation.

The above is a true, and corrected statement.

THOS. SPENCER, Reporter.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, April 27, 1875.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 6. Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 7. A. A. & A. O. Trammel vs. R. H. Marks. Illegality from Meriwether county. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 8. A West and wife and another vs. Formby. Complaint from Troup. Argued. B. H. Bingham for plaintiff in error, C. W. Mabry contra.

No. 9. Briskly vs. the State. Murder from Coweta. Transferred to heel of circuit.

No. 10. George Faver vs. the State. Murder from Coweta. P. F. Smith for plaintiff in error. Latham solicitor general by brief contra.

No. 11. George Peters vs. Wm. Baker. Illegality from Campbell. J. S. Blalock & R. T. Dorsey by P. F. Smith & W. T. Trippe for plaintiff in error. J. S. Bigby, contra.

No. 12. Dickson vs. Saloshin. Assumpsit from Coweta. J. B. S. Davis & I. H. Featherston for plaintiff in error. Bigby & McLendon contra.

Pending opening argument of Mr. Davis, the court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Court met at half past 8 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The following petit jurors were sworn in to serve during the week:

J. W. Googe,	J. A. Crussell,
G. W. Camp,	S. S. Lee,
C. W. Winter,	Z. H. Smith,
Geo. F. Gloyener,	J J. Richards,
R. D. Yancey,	E. C. Smith,
B. Benjamin,	J. T. [illegible]herling,
J. T. Peacock,	David Gann
C. A. Bowen,	C. Owen,
J. B Webb,	J. H. Mashburn,
E. Mashburn,	Robert Powell,
C. A. Talbert,	G. J. Boothe,
B. W. York,	H. G. Bell.

Only two cases were disposed of: E. W. Holland vs. Isaac Sewell. Trial. Verdict for the defendant. D. F. & W.R.Hammond, for defendant.

Alfred Austell vs. Darden & Bro. et al. On motion, Noah Fowler, assignee in bankruptcy of James M. Willis, was made a party defendant, and the case went to trial. Pending the introduction of the evidence for the defense, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The cases for trial to-day are the same as published Sunday morning.

THE CITY COURTS.

The city court met at nine o'clock Monday morning, Hon. R. J. Cowart presiding. On account of a severe indisposition of Judge Cowart, it was indefinitely postponed, the time of meeting to be announced through the press.

Executive Department Notes.

D. C. Hogg, of the 1105th district of Webster county, has been confirmed justice of the peace.

THE BEETHOVEN BALL.—The ball of the Beethoven society, given last evening at James' Hall, has closed the season with one of the most delightful entertainments it has ever been our good fortune to attend. The guests were taken from the very cream of our society, and while the room was not unpleasantly crowded, there were a plenty of ladies and gentlemen present to make the dancing and other social features a success. The music was one of the grand attractions. It was simply superb, consisting of the largest orchestra we have ever seen here, and was lead by Prof. Freyer. The toilettes of the ladies were elegant and beautiful, composed in most instances of those lovely satins and silks which so becomingly enhance the charms of the fair wearers. Several visitors to our city were present, and were the recipients of marked attention. Everything was managed splendidly and everybody enjoyed themselves to the utmost enjoying capacity. The festivities were prolonged to a very late hour, when the guests departed, wishing the Beethoven's long life and plenty of future balls.

REV. W. J. SCOTT will lecture to-night at Trinity church on the rise and progress of Methodism. This will be introductory to a series on "The general rules of the church."

THE Atlanta Independent has entered upon its fourth volume, and is as spicy and "sloshing" as ever.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Elmwood collar, with all the edges folded, will fit beter and wear longer than any other. Prove this by trying.
apr28—d1t

LOUIS DESAULLES & CO.

We have the handsomest line of striped and checked Silks from 75c to $1 50, ever offered by us.

Our stock of black Iron Grenadines comprise all the late novelties in these goods, and are at prices that will give perfect satisfaction.

We call attention to our stock of plain and plaid costume goods, to which we have made large additions during the week, and which are the choicest goods in the city.

Just opened, 100 pieces 4-4 Percales at 11¼c per yard, very cheap.

Our Lace Striped Lawns at 25 cents, are bargains.

Our Striped Lawns at 25 cents are much admired.

Our stock of Fancy Goods was never so large.

Fans and Parasols, from the cheapest to the finest, while of our assortment of Chatelains, Vinaigrettes, Rubber Neck Chains, Crosses, Lockets and Sleeve Buttons, is endless variety.

Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Figured Neck Ribbons, in every shade and style.

But of all our goods none surpass our stock of Llama Goods in either quality, price or variety.

Very handsome Real Thread and Point Applique Lace Barbes, just received, at half the former prices.

We are agents for Frank Leslie's Cut Paper patterns. All the late styles kept on hand. apr25 d3t

REMOVAL.

Tittlebaum's hoop-skirt factory, millinery and variety store for the purpose of making a change in business, we have removed our extensive stock of fancy goods, trimmings, notions, corsets, white goods, hoop-skirts, millinery goods, etc., to No. 84 Whitehall street, where we will postively close out the entire stock within the next SIXTY DAYS REGARDLESS OF COST, such an opportunity hardly offers itself.

Parties wishing to buy goods in our line will do well to call soon, as we are determined to close out, therefore great bargains will be offered.

Miss Mary Kennedy has the entire charge of the millinery department, and will be glad to see her friends and the ladies in general.

Remember the place, Tittlebaum's Variety Store, No 84 Whithall street.

Sales ladies are always in attendance.
april24 3t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ROBINSON & CO., 43 WHITEHALL ST., have now in store a full stock of Boots and Shoes for spring and summer wear, both machine and hand-made custom work, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children, in great variety, which they are selling at bottom prices. Their motto is "light expenses, small profits, and large sales." Call and see them. apr25-d3t

MRS O. A. SPEIGLE

Leaves to-night for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, for her second purchase of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. Wait for the novelties in the line. Mrs. Dunand will have charge of the store in her absence. 60 WHITEHALL. apr25-3t

NOTICE.

FROM and after four weeks from this date the advertisements of the Sheriff of Henry county, Georgia, will be published in THE ATLANTA WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. April 26th, 1875.
JOHN H. BRYANS,
apr28—w4w Sheriff Henry county, Ga.

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

NOW IS TIME TO PLANT

Decorate Your Houses with Beautiful & Rare Flowers,

VERANDAS AND BAY WINDOWS WITH HANGING BASKETS,

Lawns with Japan Lilies, Gladiolas, Tube Roses, OLEANDERS, &c., &c.

Your Conservatories with Camellias, Japonicas, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Apple Geraniums, Calceolarias, &c.

A large lot of Magnolia Fuscata (Banana Shrub), Tea, Olive, and other fragrant shrubs and plants, at No. 29 Broad street, near the bridge.
apr28—d1w M. COLE & CO.,
Proprietors Atlanta Nurseries

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, April 27, 1875.

Cotton closed nominal at 15c.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	4
By Air-Line Railroad	9
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	1
Total	14
Receipts previous	61,527
Total	61,541
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	61,643
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	00
Shipments previous	59,946
Total	59,946
Stock on hand	1,697

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1874.	1875.
Saturday	6,449	2,289
Sunday and Monday	5,446	4,538
Tuesday	6,382	4,891
Wednesday	3,867	
Thursday	3,121	
Friday	3,588	
Various	541	
Total	29,494	11,718

Showing a decrease of 6,559 bales from corresponding days of last year.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—Money easy at 2a3 Exchange quiet. Gold dull at 15⅛a15⅜. Governments active and strong; 81s coupons 119⅜; '62s coupons 119⅛; '64s coupons 121; '65s 123; new 121⅜; '67s 122⅛; '68s 122⅝; new fives 117⅛; ten-forties coupons 116⅞.

State bonds quiet and nominal; Tennessee sixes 69; new 69; Virginia sixes 34; new 34; consolidated 60; deferred 8½; Louisiana sixes 37; new 36; Levee sixes 36; do eights 30; Alabama eigths 45; fives 39; Georgia sixes 88; sevens 97½; North Carolina 20¼; new 10½; special tax 4; South Carolina 33; new 32; April and October 32½.

Stocks closed active and unsettled; Central 104⅜; Erie 30⅜; Lake Shore 70⅛; Illinois Central 105; Pittsburg 92⅛; Northwestern 42⅛; preferred 55; Rock Island 105.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Cotton receipts at all ports to-day	4,891
Exports to Great Britain to-day	710
Exports to continent to-day	4,181
Consolidated receipts	11,718
Consolidated exports	29,000
Stock at all ports	489,287

NEW YORK, April 27.—Gold 15⅛.

Cotton—New classification: Spots quiet; ⅛ off; low middlings 15⅝; middlings 16⅛; sales to exports 1,345; spinners 179.

Futures closed steady; sales 32,400 bales; April 16 1-32a16 1-16; May 16 1 16a16 3-32; June 16 5-16; July 16 17-32a16 9-16; August 16 11-16; September 16 17-32a16 9-16; October 16 5 32a16 3-16; November 15 15-16a15 31-32; December 15 31-32; January 16¼a 16 5-32.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton sales 1,548 bales at 16⅛a16⅜.

Net receipts 16? bales; gross 185.

Futures closed steady; sales 36,800 bales; April 16 1-32a16 1-16; May 16 1-16a16 3-32; June 16 5-16; July 16 17-32; August 16 11-16; September 16 17-32a16 9-16; October 16 5-32a16 3-16; November 15 15-16a15 31-32; December 15 31-32a16; January 16⅛a16 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, 5:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary delivered in June or July 8 1-16; do. nothing below low middlings delivered in May or June 7 15-16; sales today include 5,000 bales American.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Cotton in fair demand; ⅛ shade easier; middlings 15⅝; net receipts 1,843 bales; gross 2,012; exports to France 4,030; continent 151; sales 2,100; stock 12?,477.

CHARLESTON, April 27—Cotton easier; middlings 15⅝; low middlings 15⅝; good ordinary 14⅝; net receipts 23 bales; sales 600; stock 17,529.

MOBILE, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15⅝; net receipts 115 bales; exports coastwise 65; sales 1,200; stock 24,4?0.

SAVANNAH, April 27.—Cotton dull; net receipts 586 bales; sales 96; middlings 15⅝; stock 34,505.

GALVESTON, April 27.—Cotton dull; net receipts 564 bales; sales 262; middlings 15⅛; exports to Great Britain 680; coastwise 1,590; stock 44,760.

AUGUSTA, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15⅝; low middlings 15; good ordinary 14⅞; net receipts for two days 260 bales; sales 390.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Cotton middlings 16⅛; net receipts 1 bale; gross 765; exports coastwise 560, stock 13,909.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Cotton middlings 16⅛; net receipts 107 bales; gross 528.

WILMINGTON, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15⅝; net receipts 1,060 bales; exports coastwise 577; sales 5, stock 1,722.

BOSTON, April 27.—Cotton middlings 16⅝; net receipts 124 bales; gross 1,922; exports to Great Britain 30; sales 70; stock 14 570.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15⅝a15⅝; net receipts 271 bales; shipments 795; sales 500; stock 36,655.

NORFOLK, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15⅝; net receipts 307 bales; exports coastwise 250; sales 150; stock 5,094.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Southern flour dull and without decided change in price. Wheat without decided change. Corn steady and in fair demand; western mixed 90a93. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 8⅛a8⅜; prime 8⅝; Muscovado refined 8⅝; hard grades 10⅝a 10⅞. Molasses quiet; grocery grades firm. Rice quiet; fair jobbing trade. Tallow 9⅛a 9⅜. Rosin steady at $2 05a$2 10 for strained. Turpentine steady at 37. Pork easier; new mess $22. Beef quiet. Lard easier; prime steam 16. Whisky steady at $1 16.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $4 50a$4 75; city mills superfine $4 25a$4 50; Rio brands $6 25a$6 50. Wheat firmer and advanced 2a3c; Maryland amber $1 40a$1 44; white $1 30a$1 35. Corn stronger; southern white 90a92; yellow 90; western mixed 80. Oats and rye quiet. Provisons quiet but strong. Pork $22 50a$23. Bacon—shoulders 9⅝a10. Lard firm; refined 16a 16⅛. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes 16⅛a19. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 16a$1 17. Sugar strong at 10⅜.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Flour unchanged; superfine $4a$4 25; fancy $5 5a$6 25. Corn nominally 73a75. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $23. Hams—sugar-cured 13⅜a 14. Lard—prime steam 15⅛; tierce 16a16⅛; keg 16⅛a16⅝. Whisky $1 14. Bagging firm at 13a13½.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Flour firm and in good demand; family $5 75a$6. Corn firmer at 74a77. Pork held at $22 25. Lard—prime steam held at 15⅝; 15⅛ bid. Bacon—shoulders 9⅝a9⅞; clear rib 12¾; clear rib 13⅛. Whisky $1 14.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Flour unchanged. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 74¾; rejected 71⅛. Pork steady at $21 87½a$21 90. Lard dull and drooping at 15 62½a 5 65. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 14.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived—Champion, Benefactor, San Jacinto, Savannah; Leo, Fernandina; schrs A. E. Babcock, Fernandina; S. P. Hall, Savannah.

CHARLESTON, April 27—Arrived—Calvert, Charleston, Baltimore.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed, by the Court of Ordinary, administrator of the estate of Daniel Kennedy, late of said county, deceased All persons having demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

WILLIAM R. HAMMOND,
apr28—w6w Administrator.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in bankruptcy—In the matter of Thomas J. Greer, bankrupt—No. 764.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at his office in the "Virginia House," (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia, on the 5th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
apr21—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—in bankruptcy, in the matter of Columbus D. Smith, bankrupt—No. 937.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing at his office in the "Virginia House," (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia, on the 5th day of June, 1875, at 10 [illegible] why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
april21—d1 A. E. BUCK, Clerk

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

TO RENT—A NEAT THREE ROOM house on Stonewall street. Apply to J. L. RICHMOND,
apr28—dlt 51 Walker street.

FOR RENT, CHEAP—A COTTAGE, convenient Whitehall Street Railroad; six rooms; excellent water. Price, $15 00. Apply to JNO. C. GOODWYNE.
apr28—d3t

A WHITE WOMAN WANTED, FOR Ladies Department, Turkish Bath Rooms, corner Loyd and Wal. streets.
apr28—d1t

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE MEN THAT understand canvassing Apply at No. 8 Broad street, up-stairs.
apr29—d3t

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE FOUR room house, second square from City Hall. Apply at No. 51 McDonough street, or No. 12 Decatur street. apr28—dtf

BOARDERS WANTED—LARGE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a delightful part of the city. Address R., Constitution office.
apr25—d3t

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE ON LUCKIE street, next to Forsyth. Possession given on the 1st of May. For particulars inquire of MRS. JOHN H. LOYD, 24 Luckie street. apr25—d3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation as Governess for Young Children, in a respectable family. Compensation moderate. Address A., care Atlanta Constitution. apr25 d4t

CROCKERY—WITHOUT FURTHER notice, Ripley will sell goods another week at cost. apr25—d3t

WANTED—A No. 1 WOMAN FOR house work, washing and cooking, in a small family. Apply immediately at 65½ Whitehall street apr21—dtf

VOLUME 50, GEORGIA REPORTS, Volume 50, Georgia Reports, Volume 50, Georgia Reports, Just out and sent post-paid, for $7 00 by Phillips & Crew.
apr18—dtf

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER, at the store of Phillips & Crew.
apr18—dtf

THE STORE HOUSE, No. 13 AND 15 Whitehall street, for rent. Apply to FRANKLIN & EICHBERG.
apr16—dtf

EDUCATIONAL.—A SMALL NUMBER of girls will be received as boarders, to attend the Atlanta Public Schools or for private instruction. Apply, through Post-office or at No. 181 McDonough street.
mar24—dtf W. H HUNT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Smyrna, Georgia.

HAS A PLATFORM for Picnic purposes, built in a nice, shady grove, as a splendid Spring; Also, a splendid Base Ball Ground, which they offer gratis. Picnic parties are cordially invited to come. Parties wishing to come to this place will please notify us three days beforehand.
apr28-sun&wed SMITH & EIDSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 18, 1875.

I HEREBY CONSENT THAT MY WIFE Elizabeth A. Moreton, may become a free-trader. F. MORETON.
apr28—d1aw4w

THANKS!

I HEREBY DESIRE TO TENDER MY heartfelt thanks to the FIREMEN of Atlanta for their promptitude and efficiency on the night of Wednesday, the 21st instant, when my residence was destroyed.

My neighbors and friends who came so quickly to my aid, and rendered such valuable assistance, and who afterwards so tenderly and generously extended large-hearted hospitality to my family, will please accept sentiments of gratitude which language fails to express.
apr28—d1t A. C. LADD.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO.

The Largest and Best Furnished House in the World. ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.

PRICES REDUCED.

150 Rooms with board,	$3 00	per day.
150 "	"	$3 50	"
150 "	"	$4 00	"
100 "	"	$4 50	"
100 "	"	$5 00	"

Cost of Building, $4,000,000; Furniture, $350,000. apr28 d4w

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF Fine Oil Paintings.

WILL be sold by Mayson & Norman, without reserve, on Thursday and Friday evening, the 29th and 30th, at 7½ o'clock, the largest and finest collection of Oil Paintings ever offered for sale in this city, comprising landscapes, sketches from nature, fruit pictures, sea coast and marine views, sketches of game and domestic animals, scriptural illustrations, fishing and hunting scenes, fancy sketches, etc., both original and copies from the best European and American artists. Everybody (ladies especially) are requested to call and examine the most beautiful art collection ever offered for sale in our city. It is now on exhibition and those who have seen it pronounce it decidedly superior, both in finish of execution and choice of subject, to anything of the kind exhibited here before, and they are to be sold regardless of price.
apr28—d2t T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r.

3 or 4 Good Milch Cows,

AT J. C. FULLER'S WAGON YARD, 224 Peters street. Any one wishing to buy, please come early in the morning, see them milked and make their selection.
W. S. BLAIR.
Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1875—d1t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, April 27, 1875.

MRS. CAROLINE P. ROE, wife of A. E. Roe, has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same, on the 10th day of May, 1875, at my office.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary,
apr28—w2t Fulton county.

ONE HUNDRED

Cases of Boots and Shoes received from bankrupt sale of Howes, Hyatt & Co., consisting in a variety of grades and styles for Men,

Women & Children,

all first-class goods, which I will sell to cash customers who have

BURIED

the credit system and pay cash as they go, at about one-half the usual price. To country merchants and retail customers who are

ALIVE

to the fact, that cash purchase can be made from fifteen to twenty per cent, cheaper

IN ATLANTA.

than goods bought on thirty days time, offer special inducements. To saddlers, Harness makers, who read this, French [illegible] that I never had a [illegible] Findings stock of Oak and Hemlock. Twenty-four Harness Leather, The Boot, Shoe and [illegible] and American [illegible] Atlanta, coupled with [illegible] large Cash Capital can give [illegible] offer to merchants a stock worth the attention of customers, and I hereby extend to all an invitation to call, examine and price my goods, which are sold at HARD TIME PRICES. Orders from a distance filled with promptness [and care, at] lowest cash prices.
I. T. BANKS,
apr28—d1t 67 Whitehall St.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & Co.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for
specimen of our "make." April 11-1y

ATLANTA

Wednesday Morning, April 28, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS
In the Supreme Court of Georgia,
January Term.

Blue Ridge	..00	Macon	..10
Western	..00	Flint	..22
Northern	..00	Coweta	..10
Atlanta	..37	Rome	..10
Southern	..1	Cherokee	..19
Oconee	..0	Augusta	..8
Albany	..10	Middle	..5
Southwestern	..22	Ocmulgee	..27
Pataula	..9	Eastern	..5
Chattahoochee	..6	Brunswick	..2

The daily proceedings are reported for the Atlanta Constitution by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning. Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of The Constitution, to others $2 00 per copy.

Georgia Reports, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Notice to debtors and creditors.
Smyrna, Ga.—Smith & Eidson.
Notice—F. Moreton.
To rent—J. L. Richmond.
Wanted—Two active men.
For rent cheap—John C. Goodwyne.
The Turkish Bath.
The Elmwood collar.
Thanks—A. C. Ladd.
Palmer House Chicago.
Oil Paintings—Mayson & Norman.
For rent—Apply, 51 McDonough street.
Printers wanted—Atlanta News.
A white woman wanted.
Milch cows—W. S. Blair.
Exemption of personalty.
First Presbyterian S. S. picnic.
Flowers, etc.—M. Cole & Co.
Good Templars' picnic.
Excelsior soap works—J. W. Fears.

Parkins & Jennings,

82 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prizes. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8½c per light; 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x6 8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 8x7, four panels, $2 2 . 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $2 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

William Finger, Esq.

As I have a larger stock of furniture than I wish to hold during the summer, in order to reduce my stock, I will sell for the next thirty days everything in my line at greatly reduced prices. If you want bargains come at once. I mean business And, as I wish to keep my Upholsterer employed I will sell Parlor suits and all goods in the upholstery line at prime cost. My workman, Mr. Finger, is acknowledged to be the best upholsterer in the State. I keep, also, a large stock of Picture Frames and Mouldings. A fresh lot just in.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
apr22-dtf 42 and 44 Whitehall street

Unlimited Facilities,

must control all competition every state where Furchgott, Benedict & Co. do a retail business. They have reduced their Summer Silks and Dress Goods, as follows: Silks, formerly sold at 75c per yard, reduced to 60c; others from $1 00 to 85 cents. Dress goods at a great sacrifice—In White Goods, Lawns, Notions, Piques, Embroidery, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Flowers, Sashes, we have the largest assortment and at the lowest prices ever offered to any house South. Domestic goods at retail strictly at prices other merchants pay Jobbers. Save money and purchase your goods from Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
apr25-dtf

A LARGE line of Floor Oil Cloths, from 3 to 18 wide, in new designs, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. apr25-d3t

NOVELTIES in the new Eern suits at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s.
apr25—d3t

BEAUTIFUL designs in 3-plys, Ingreins and cheap Carpets, at the Carpet Store of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. apr 5-d3t

WANTED.—Ten or twelve non-union printers Apply immediately at the office of the Daily News, Alabama st. apr28 tf

THE religious revival in St. Paul's M. E. Church has reached its fourth week, and has accomplished much good.

SHELBY Alabama, and Georgia Lime, for sale ow, by barrel and car load.
apr15—dtf SCIPLE & SONS.

NEW Pique and Embroidery for ladies' Suits, to arrive to-morrow, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. apr25-d3t

BARGAINS.—We are selling Mens' All-Wool Cassimeres Suits from $8 up. Call and see them at Hirsch's, 50 and 62 White hall street. apr25-sun-wed&thur

THE cheapest and best selection of Domestic goods in the city are now offered, to suit the times, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18-dtf

WE are daily receiving new and novel styles in Dress Goods, Fans, Trimmings, &c.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co
apr25—d3t

LADIES' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Hamburg Edging, Scarfs, Notions, &c., at the lowest prices in the city, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18-dtf

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL by the ladies of the Sewing Society of St. Philip's Church, on Thursday evening, April 29th, 1875.
apr21—dtf

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.—500 doz. ladies' and gents' hose, from 10c a pair or $1 00 a doz. upward, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18-dtf

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.—Black Silks, Grenadines, White Goods, Linens, &c., at one-half their value. (Summer Silks from 60 cents a yard up) at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. apr18-dtf

HOUSE keeping goods, Fancy Cassimeres, Broad Cloth, &c, in endless variety, at greatly reduced prices, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's. apr18-dtf

JUSTICE'S COURT.—Before Judge Butt on yesterday. The State vs. Green Westmoreland, charged with the burglary of twelve dresses from the house of Martha Johnson. There being no proof against Green, he was discharged.

AM receiving by express daily, all the early vegetables of the season, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, English peas, soup bunches, etc., etc. Come to Hagan's, one and all, and be supplied. apr7—dtf

THE First Presbyterian Sunday School will picnic at New Holland on Saturday, May 8th. Preparation are being made for a pleasant excursion and the enjoyment of all. We have no doubt it will be well attended by the many friends of the Sunday school.

THE TURKISH BATH.—Now that the weather is becoming more pleasant, this bath is much resorted to by both sexes, as a luxury and curative.
Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.—Ladies, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 a. m.
apr28—d1t

VEGETABLES !
VEGETABLES !
VEGETABLES !

Have now in store, and will continue to keep during the season, a complete stock of GREEN GROCERIES at wholesale and retail.
apr7—dtf JNO. T. HAGAN.

A RARE CHANCE.—We have now come to the conclusion that we have overstocked ourselves and MUST SELL, even be it be at a sacrifice. Now is your chance to get good clothing for a little money. Call and be convinced. M. & J. HIRSCH,
50 and 62 Whitehall street.
apr25—sun wed&thur

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—We noticed while at the cemetery, Monday afternoon, a prominent dry goods merchant accompanied by a beautiful brunette who lives on Washington street. Both were laden with choice and rare flowers, grown in a neighboring town.

Can't say why it was that both were so interested.

THE ladies of the Memorial Association request that all persons visiting the Cemetery on Decoration Day, will each contribute 5 or 10 cents. The boxes will be in charge of policemen. They hope all the children will bring 5 cents. This fund is to be appropriated in purchasing evergreens, shrubs &c., for the permanent improvement of the Confederate Grounds.
apr24—d2t

WE take pleasure in stating that Mr. G. P. Guilford, senior member of the firm of Guilford, Wood & Co., has purchased the business of said firm. Mr. Guilford has been for years past one of the most prominent music dealers in the south. And it seems to us that with his extended acquaintance, experience, energy and economy, as also his musical reputation, backed now by the largest piano and manufactory in the world, success is only a matter of time. Mr. Guilford has moved his store to No. 53 Whitehall St., as by so doing he saves over 10 per cent. of his expenses, and proposes to sell goods accordingly. We understand he closed his arrangements on Friday last, and on Saturday, sold five Estey organs and one Guilford & Wood piano. This looks like business.

GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Fifty-fourth Annual Session.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Warm Support of The Christian Index.

What Georgia Baptists Have Done in the Last Decade.

(Specially reported for The Constitution.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 24, 1875.

The consideration of the resolutions relative to the Christian Index was resumed. The first, endorsing the Index, was adopted. The second, pledging the members to do more for the Index than before, was discussed by W. H. Davis, G. A. Nunnally, M. B. Wharton, J. H. Kilpatrick, J. H. Campbell, E. W. Warren, R. W. Fuller, James Barrow, H. C. Hornady, N. A. Hornady, Mr. Allen, B. L. Ross, J. S. Lawton, G. A. Nunnally.

Rev. A. J. Battle offered the following:

Resolved, That the Index and Baptist, the denominational organ of Georgia Baptists, under its present management merits our unqualified and united support.

And to that end, Resolved 2d, That the moderator appoint a committee of twelve from associations represented in this convention, with instructions to determine and report to this body, after mature consideration of the subject, such action as they may deem most advisable in order to extend its circulation and consequent usefulness.

In accordance with the above, an able committee was appointed—Rev. M. B. Wharton, president, who will submit its report of this grand old Baptist paper, on Monday.

COMMITTEE.

M. B. Wharton, G. A. Nunnally, J. L. Underwood, R. W. Fuller, R. L. Gwaltney, S. A. Burney, P. W. Edge, J. H. DeVotie, J. H Cawood, J. W. Ellington, W. L. Kilpatrick, H. C. Hornady, E. W. Warren.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF MERCER.

The following old board of trustees were elected by acclamation: Thomas Stocks, E. W. Warren, J. G Ryals, T. G. Lawson, W. L. Kilpatrick, J. T. Clarke, T. J. Burney, C. M. Irwin, J. H. DeVotie, J. T. Wingfield, W. J. Lawton, D. Walker, Virgil Powers, J. L. Warren, H. Bunn, T. E. Skinner, J. H. James, P. B. Robinson, W. J Northern, D. E. Butler, B. F, Tharp.

The following, recommended by the alumni, were elected by acclamation; G. R. McCall, W. T. Sims, A. J. Beck, J. D. Mathews, W. B. Bennett.

An election was held for five additional trustees, with the following result: L. R. Gwaltney, G. A. Nunnally, A. T. Spalding, M. B. Wharton and W. O. Tuggle.

BAPTIST FEMALE UNIVERSITY.

The following were announced as the committee on the Baptist female university: S. G. Hillyer, J. S. Lawton, W. J. Lawton, W. H. Davis, I. R. Branham, M. N. McCall, I. W. Duggan, E. W. Warren, J. G. Ryalls, L. R. Gwaltney, T. H. Willingham, W. B. Crawford, A. R. Calloway, C. D. Campbell, J. M. Brittain, to which, on motion, D. E. Butler was added.

DECEASED MINISTERS.

The committee on deceased ministers reported the following deaths during the conventional year: M. J. Wellborn, W. J. Hard, aged 64; C. Purifoy, 80 years; Asa Chandler; L. G. Steed, 72; John Harris; William Goss, aged 75.

FINANCE REPORT.

The finance committee reported $1,368 38 received: Foreign missions, $814 62; domestic, $252 64; Lottie Moon's house, $87 21; Lottie Moon's support, $25; state Sunday school Evangelist, $26 21; Baptist ministers savings fund, $64 35; southern Baptist theological fund, $81 50; minutes, $190; Brunswick mission, $14 25; Buckner's Indian school, 75 cents. To this may be added $140 for domestic missions sent to the board of the first Baptist church at Augusta.

AT 11 A. M.

Rev. Frank Johnson, of Albany, preached. The sermon was one of the most original ever delivered in Georgia.

MISSIONS.

The committee on missions reported an increased necessity for enlarging operations. The work was hindered for want of funds. They recommend an increase of contributors, and the plan suggested by Dr. H. H. Tucker at the last convention. The report was adopted.

Rev. J. H. Campbell offered the following, which after a touching speech by himself in behalf of the institute, portions was adopted:

Resolved, that in response to the letter of Rev. W. D. Atkinson we express our deep interest in behalf of the mission and deplore the destitution in the coast counties, and request brethren in more favored sections to contribute to Rev. W. D. Atkinson and D. G. Daniel, and forward their funds to the executive committee to be distributed as the donors direct

Rev. J. H. DeNatie made an earnest appeal in behalf of foreign missions, followed by Rev. C. M. Irwin.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Rev. J. W. Mayfield addressed the convention in behalf of this society, showing its condition.

Rev. E. W. Warren offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, that we have listened with pleasure to the statement s of Bro. Mayfield as to the success of the southern Baptist publication society, and hereby recommend it to the patronage of the Baptists of Georgia.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. C. M. Irwin offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, that E. W. Warren, F. M. Daniel, J. H. James, C. Peeples, J. H. Calaway, A. K. Seago, A. T. Spalding, with the moderator of this convention, and the moderators of associations represented in this convention be made ex officio members of the committee on Foreign Missions.

BAPTIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

W. G. Whidby offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the subject of establishing a Baptist Quarterly Review. Committee, W. G. Whidby, A. J. Battle, D. Shaver.

GETTING TO WORK.

W. G. Whidby offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we request the pastors of the Baptist churches in Georgia to bring the matter of a Baptist Female University before the Baptists of their respective committees at as early a day as practicable.

MERCER.

Saturday night a rousing meeting was held in behalf of Mercer, the particulars of which I will give in my closing letter.

WHAT GEORGIA BAPTISTS HAVE DONE.

Rev. M. T. Sumner submitted the following exhibit of what Georgia Baptists had done in ten years.

	Received.	Paid out.
1866	$ 1,530 95	$ 2,138 50
1867	4,957 76	6,049 06
1868	4,023 47	2,919 46
1869	4,073 92	1,185 95
1870	7,055 60	2,485 12
1871	8,799 50	4,585 45
1872	7,852 68	4,584 92
1873	6,665 13	3,832 40
1874	6,258 63	2,735 73
1875	6,350 49	3,105 55
	$57,518 13	$34,220 24

Missionaries employed in Georgia in ten years—132.

In six years missionaries performed 2,681 weeks of labor and baptized 1,108 persons.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 25, 1875.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The following were the services of to-day.

State house, 11 A. M. Rev. H. H. Tucker on baptism; 8 P. M. Rev. A. J. Battle.

Presbyterian church—11 A. M. Rev. C. H. Strickland; 8 P. M. Dr. J. F. B. Mays, of Tenn.

Methodist church, 11 A. M., Rev. M. B. Wharton; 3:30 P. M. Sunday school mass meeting. [illegible] addressed by Rev. T. [illegible] and [illegible] Whidby.

Rev. L. B. Fish and Dr. J. J. Hickman; 8 P. M. Rev. E. W. Warren.

Factory, 8 P. M., Rev. A. R. Callaway.

Asylum—3:30 P. M., Rev J. H. Kilpatrick.

Colored Baptist church—11 A. M. Rev. W. H. Davis, 3:30 P. M. Ryals, 8 P. M. N. N. Edge.

Colored Baptist Shiloh—11 A. M. Rev. W. N. Chaudoin, 8 P. M., Rev. B. L. Ross.

Colored Methodist—11 A. M. S. A. Goodwin; 8 P. M. J. F Edens.

African Methodist—3 P. M. Rev. J. S. Baker; 8 P. M. R. B. Headden.

Macon First Baptist—11 A. M. L. R. Gwaltney; 8 P. M. G. A. Nunnally.

JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Anna Dickinson's Lecture.

In some respects Monday night was an unfortunate one for a lecture. Monday was memorial day, and from two o'clock in the afternoon until six, our citizens pretty generally were engaged in its observance. The audience was not so large as a brilliant lecture from an accomplished woman deserved, still it was a fair one, and reflected the refinement and culture of our city.

She is graceful, and striking looking. Her animated and cultivated voice and distinct elocution, had not a trace of the strong-minded woman. She wore a beautiful black silk dress, which was fastened at the throat with a sparkling diamond breastpin. Her hair, which is quite black, is cut short, and curls heavy about her head. She had on a pair of gold bands, and wore around her neck a gold chain, to which was attached a single gold cross. Upon her left hand she wore two handsome diamond rings.

Miss Dickinson commenced her lecture with the statement: Among the names which time shall consign to eternity, there is none that is more absolutely stamped with letters of gold than that of Joan of Arc, who ended strife and won victory for the France that had brought untold misery upon itself by illegally excluding a woman from the throne.

Joan was born in Domremy, a little village of Lorraine, which then, as lately, was swept by contending armies. Her father was a poor but independent farmer, whose sheep she tended. Her mother was a good and pious woman, who taught Jenny needlework. So good a horsewoman was the future heroine that she often carried away the prize at the village tournaments. Friend and foe testify that she was gentle and benevolent. She would take the bread and the cup from her own lips to give to a beggar at the door.

She was devoted to religious exercises, and might often be found prostrate before altars and shrines. Her priest said she was the only one in the village who never missed confession, and the only one who never had anything to confess. She was so fond of bells that she gave the ringer of her slender store to prolong the chimes. While her companions played, she wandered under the sky in silent meditation, and while they laughed she prayed.

From her father's house she could see the great forests of the Vosges, through which she doubtless often strayed and gathered vague inspiration from the solemn undertone of the trees. Domremy stood at the crossing of two great roads, where troops of travelers passed, and the tales they told of France grew sadder and sadder as the years passed by. This girl was intensely loyal. Her patriotism was part of her religion. See her little face as she listens to these tales, and mark the shadow of an awful hope gathering upon it as she hears the proverb that since France had been lost through a woman, it should be restored through a girl of the marshes of Lorraine. Solitude and nature, and prayer and faith fed this hope.

So Jenny's childhood went on—so France staggered to its doom. Her love for her country was a divine passion. She adored France as she adored God, and that feeling beat down all things small and mean and base in her. In a vision, she tells us, St. Michael appeared and told her God had chosen her to crown the king, Charles VII, and drive out the armies of the victorious England. Other visions followed. Either these were facts or they were the results of imagination. Whoever admits them as facts writes himself down a devout believer in modern spiritualism. Admit them to be the work of imaginations, and you make her the clearest thinker, the bravest soldier, the wisest statesman, and the ablest general of her time. I believe they were the reflections of her own soul.

Jenny had a bad time at home, and an uncle who loved her took her to his own house, and then went as her ambassador to the governor to say that his neice was sent by God to raise the siege of Orleans and crown the king. Fancy such a message brought to Lincoln! The governor derides both uncle and neice, but the girl sways mightily with the people of the village by her passionate love for France.

After much questioning, she is judged to be sent of God. She goes into the army the embodiment of France. She enters Orleans on a black charger, and clad in snowy armor, her face blazing with hope and loyalty and inspiration.

Her plan of campaign was to fight. The next morning, in defiance of the generals and the council, she takes the field. The governor will not open the gate, and her soldiers beat it down.

Thousands sink in death, the bridge between the towers fall into the river, the second tower is taken, and everything is in the grasp of the French. The next day is Sunday, and Jenny will not fight, but holds that chafing army still while the defeated English steal away.

All this has been done in seven days, and the eighth they rejoice. Then this girl with the splendor of genius and the sublimity of common sense combined, makes Charles consent to be crowned.

Then the king is crowned, and that day is the crown of Jenny's life. All that human grandeur has to spend upon a human being is spent upon the simple girl at Rheims. And then, her work completed, she desired to return home and tend to her sheep once more. The king and the court overruled her, and she fights on. But she is incessantly in tears at prayer. Envy and hate surrounded her, and she foresees her doom. She goes to Compeigne, but, in assault, the treacherous governor cuts off her retreat by raising a drawbridge, and she falls into the power of her enemies.

The duke of Burgundy sells her to the English, and she is lodged at Rouen. A whole year has passed since her capture. Her king, her army, her people have deserted her. She must have thought that even God had turned away his face. She is alone utterly. Alone has its synonym—death—She hears the happy Easter bells and the people singing in the streets. Her heart breaks? And then the pink of chivalry, Warwick, will have her live saved, for the king of England has determined that she must die a bitter death. They place her on a scaffold and say, "Recant, or be burned!" She stands firm, but at last she affixes her name to six lines promising to let her hair grow and to wear armor no more. Then they take away her dress and leave her only armor, and she, with naught else to cover her innocence, puts it on and death with it.

They instantly place her in a cart and she rides to the scaffold through bristling lines of soldiery and yelling multitudes clamoring for her life. At the stake are her judges, murderers, and they preach a sermon accusing her of every crime. She is silent, but they speak against her king, and she cries with deathless loyalty, "You accuse the noblest gentleman in Christendom." Then she mounts the scaffold. Around her the shouting, faithless multitudes. Her last thought is for France. Then the fagots are heaped—the flames are lighted. "Hold before me the cross," she says to the poor priest, her only friend. Nothing is heard but the crackling flame and broken whispers of prayer. At the last a mighty and triumphant voice cries the name of the Master she serves. The head drops forward on her breast. She has fought the good fight; she has finished her course; she has kept the faith. Even through fiery martyrdom she has won an immortal crown. For us, let us keep her in recollection with that remembrance which is more than fame

No abstract of the lecture would be in the least satisfactory. The audience were delighted at her glowing description of the fascinating and mysterious Joan of Arc.

"EXCELSIOR STEAM SOAP WORKS."

J. W. Fears, Manager.

The above live establishment received orders from West Point, Ga., Opelika, Ala., and Rome yesterday for over $500 worth of soap. The south beginning to see that it is useless to go west and north for what they can buy at home for less money and as good. This factory is now running to its utmost capacity, and to supply a growing trade, will have to be enlarged next fall. The following letter received to-day, shows the reputation of the goods made by the "excelsior soap works:"

MACON, GA., April 25, 1875.

Proprietors of "Excelsior Steam Soap Works:"

GENTS: Your soap works have been highly recommended to me, and I have decided to send you an order. Ship me as soon as possible, 1 box diamond soap, 1 box excelsior perfumery, 1 box English crown, 1 box "poor man's." For reference, I refer you to H. Lewis & Co., and oblige.

T. W. REPPLER.

A Card of Thanks.

We are requested by the ladies of the memorial association to return their warm thanks to Mrs Dr. J. B. Turner, of Forsyth, for a handsome donation of beautiful flowers. Also to the ladies of Macon for a similar present. On account of the cold weather here during the present spring, it was very difficult to obtain a sufficiency of flowers for Memorial Day, and these presents were therefore doubly acceptable. The association will ever remember the generous donors with gratitude.

Postponement.

The grand union temperance picnic, which was to take place on April 29th, under the management of the executive committee of the Knights of Jericho, has been postponed until Thursday, May 13th, on account of the tardiness of the season.

LIME.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

Shelby, Ala., and Georgia Lime,

BY CAR LOAD AND BARREL.

We have special rates of Freight on Lime to points in North and South Carolina. We ship to all points by barrel and car load. We sell low. Orders solicited.

SCIPLE & SONS,
apr18—dsat-sun&tues6mo 59 Decatur street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE BRIBERY MATTER.

Commissioner Morris Before the General Council.

Case Postponed Until To-day, &c.

The trial of Police Commissioner John F Morris, which was announced to come off yesterday afternoon before the general council attracted quite a large crowd to the city hall. The attendance was, however somewhat smaller than that upon the trial of Councilman John B. Goodwin, not so uncomfortably filling the council chamber Before the meeting of the court the crowd in the different offices and the corridors spent the time commenting upon the two cases, and their probable results. There was that diversity of opinion, always attendant upon investigations of this nature, but very nearly all appeared to be somewhat surprised that council did not dispose of the Goodwin case immediately upon the conclusion of the argument on Saturday last. Opinions were freely expressed as to the guilt or innocence of the gentleman about to be tried, but as they were necessarily not founded upon evidence under oath, we do not give them.

It may, however, be proper to state, that while the accused has some enemies, he has also a strong party of friends who are firmly convinced that he will pass through the furnace unscathed, and do not hesitate to say so.

THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSER.

Commissioner Morris remained in the city clerk's office for some time before the meeting of the court. He was surrounded by his attorneys and friends. He has retained the services of General L. J. Gartrell and Colonel W. H. Hulsey. The commissioner conducted himself pretty much in his usual manner, and if he felt any uncertainty or nervousness as to the result of the investigation about to be opened, he concealed it remarkably well. He discussed his case with all who wanted to talk it over with him, and appeared to be fully satisfied that he was coming through all right.

Ex-captain T. G. Jones seemed, on the other hand, to be equally certain that he was going to make his charges stick. He held frequent conversations with his attorneys, Messrs. Newman, G. T. Fry, and E P. Howell, and seemed to be evidently girding up his loins for a big fight. This is going to be about as big a fight as that made in the Goodwin case, and our worthy mayor and council may prepare themselves for a seige of a day or two.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

Shortly past three o'clock the council was called to order by Mayor Hammock, Jones and Morris occupied seats on different sides of the room with their respective counsel, and the space outside of the bar was pretty well filled up with spectators and witnesses. Upon the calling of the roll by the clerk it was found that the entire council was present with the exception of two members. All, however, who were present with the expectation of witnessing a trial were disappointed. Immediately upon the completion of the roll call, Mayor Hammock announced that he was too much indisposed to preside, and would adjourn the court over until two o'clock this afternoon. General Gartrell asked if the hour could not be changed to ten o'clock this morning. The mayor replied that he might require more time to recover in, and the general at once acquiesced in the two o'clock arrangement.

AMENDED ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

Captain Newman said he desired to call attention to one fact before the adjournment. It was that the prosecution had decided to amend their articles of impeachment against Morris by the addition of a new specification to the second charge. He wanted to notify the defence of this amendment, which would be served upon them during the afternoon. Gen. Gartrell replied that they would make no objection to it. This new specification is as follows:

The following specification is added as an amendment to the second charge.

Specification 2.—In this that the said John F. Morris, then and there a police commissioner in and for said city, to-wit, in the year 1874, soon after he, the said John F. Morris, was elected a police commissioner, did corruptly attempt to induce one I. J. Cook to settle a case which was pending against him, the said John F. Morris, in favor of the father of the said Cook, by saying to said Cook that if said case was settled that he, the said Morris, would use his influence as a police commissioner in his, the said Cook's favor.

Council then adjourned to meet again this afternoon at two o'clock. Witnesses, lawyers and spectators filed slowly out, most of them looking as disappointed as if they had lost a big treat. The trial will certainly be opened this afternoon if the health of Mayor Hammock will allow him to preside.

Personal Items.

—Dr. W. Watkins Hicks, takes editorial charge of the Fernandina Observer

—Miss Anna Dickinson left the city yesterday morning for Nashville.

—Bishop Beckwith returned to Atlanta yesterday.

—Ex-Governor Brown, with a small party, left the city last night for the purpose of visiting the Dade coal mines.

—Young Luther M. Paul, whose foot was badly crushed between a couple of cars sometime since, is all right again.

—Major Mark A. Cooper, of Bartow, is in the city; also, Senator J. W. Wofford, Co's. D S. Printup, of Rome, and Col. Abda Johnson of Cartersville.

—Mr. Jacob W. Seavel, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Seavel, a cotton broker of Boston, is in the city. Mr. S. is a director of the Citizens' bank of Atlanta; also of Castle Rock coal company; also of the Dade coal company. He has about $150,000 invested in Georgia.

—The Richmond Enquirer has this to say of Matt O'Brien: "He is in town, and is one of the rarest wits and most genial gentlemen of the time. Endowed with a genius that is universal, we know nothing that he is not master of, whether it be in art, literature, music, science, fun, frolic, or right down bad work."

—The Savannah News, 26th instant, says, no federal court was held on Saturday, Judge Erskine being confined to his room by premonitions of an attack of erysipelas in his nose, eyes and face. Unless his condition is considerably improved, there will probable be no session of the United States court to-day.

—In the answers to correspondents in the May number of the Domestic Monthly, a New York journal of fashion, occurs the following: "To Belinda, Atlanta, Ga.—By all means have the *crepe lisse* upon your wedding dress side-pleated. Your patterns have reached you before this no doubt, and your veil, fan, etc., are already dispatched." Among the young men the question now is, who is Belinda?

—The Augusta Constitutionalist says: Mr. H. I. Kimball, who has been in the city for several days examining our cotton factories, and taking notes with a view of using them in the construction of the one to be shortly erected in Atlanta, has engaged Mr. F. Cogin to superintend the construction and arrange the internal machinery of that work. Atlanta with her habitual pluck and energy determined to have a great cotton factory and sufficient stock has been taken to assure its success.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—And now oysters have played out.

—The news from the cotton factory is still of a cheering character.

—Quite a change in the weather yesterday evening, and fires and overcoats were found comfortable.

—A church organ, bell and handsome communion service have been contributed from northern friends to St. Luke's Episcopal church.

—Mr. Herbst, of the Young Men's Library, showed us on yesterday quite a number of new volumes which had been added to the library. During the past fiscal year some 1,400 volumes have been added.

Picnics so far as Heard From.

First Baptist Sunday school, New Holland, Saturday, May 1st.

Central Baptist Sunday school, Acworth, Friday, April 30th.

Good Templars, Stone Mountain, May 3d.

Evan's Chapel Sunday school, Stone Mountain, May 4th.

Hibernian Society, Stone Mountain, May 5th.

First Presbyterian Sunday school, New Holland, May 8th.

St. Paul's Ladies' Parsonage Society, Toccoa, May 12th.

ACCEPTABLE SERENADE.—Our worthy comptroller-general, W. L. Goldsmith, was very agreeably surprised at his residence Monday night, by a serenade from the Stone Mountain band. Mr. Goldsmith is an old citizen of DeKalb county, and the boys took this pleasant way of letting him know that he is not forgotten. Under the leadership of Professor J. A. Gibson the band discoursed some splendid music, for which we are requested by Mr. Goldsmith to return his sincere thanks.

THE attention of all is called to the strawberry festival to be given by the ladies of St. Philips' Episcopal church, on Thursday evening, 29th inst., at No. 30 Peachtree street, opposite Cox & Hill's. Admission free. The ladies hope to be liberally patronized in their endeavor to raise funds for charitable purposes.

A pleasant call was made upon us last evening, by Mr. J. C. Bailey of the Enterprise and Mountaineer, of Greenville, S. C. Mr. B. represents a good paper, in a flourishing town on the Air-line railroad. He visits our city and [illegible] the county fair.

SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Mr. R. D. Mann Shot by Mr. Thomas McGill

Full Particulars

Mr. Mann was shot by Mr. McGill, in the office of the former gentleman, located in the Kimball house, on Pryor street, on Monday evening about 8 o'clock. The ball took effect in the left arm of Mr. Mann, about three or four inches below the shoulder joint, fracturing the humerus slightly. The ball has not been extracted. Up to a late hour last evening, the condition of the wounded man was reported favorable. Immediately after the occurrence, Mr. McGill surrendered himself up to an officer. A difficulty has existed for several years between the parties.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

On yesterday morning Mr. McGill was carried before Judge McConnell, charged with an assault with intent to murder Mr. R. D. Mann. He waived an investigation and was bound over for a preliminary trial, the 6th of May, in the sum of $1,000, and having given bond, was turned lose.

During the day it was insisted that he should again be before the judge to further investigate the case, to decide if bond could be given, and if necessary, to have it increased.

Mr. Hillyer appeared for the prosecution, and Judge Wright and Col. Pike Hill for the defence.

Judge Wright in his argument stated that he thought it strange that Mr. McGill should be re-arrested, and that at the instance of an attorney who was not a judicial officer. The case had been set down for trial the sixth of May. This time had been selected so as to give Mr. McGill an opportunity to have the benefit of Hon. B. H. Hill's services. The magistrate had a right to regard this a ballable case. It was indeed one, even if Mann did not recover, McGill was under bond, and a heavier bond could not be required

Judge McConnell stated that he was not the justice who had issued the warrant. He had been instructed to take sufficient bond. When called upon he did not definitely know the condition of Mann. He did not have McGill rearrested, but had written to inquire if he could not make some arrangement to try the case during the afternoon.

Judge Wright insisted that his client had done all that the law required, that his case was bailable, and that he had given bond with sufficient security for his appearance. Now, while the party lives, you cannot arrest him for a higher grade of crime. He read from Jackson's Analysis a case reported in 22d volume Georgia reports and agreed to show that it corresponded with the case involved. Our code referred to this decision.

No party, said he, can be committed and refused bail, while the wounded party lives. Unless the party dies, the status of the case remains unchanged. The court has the right to increase the bond if the danger becomes greater. What good then to take out another bond or have another investigation? With the lights all before the court, what else can be done? We ask for Mr. McGill, that he may go until the 6th of May.

Mr. Hillyer presumed in this case that the court only desired that the law might be vindicated. This warrant was sworn out by Judge Butt, and tried before Judge McConnell. The only reason for deferring trial of the case on account of the time of the meeting of the grand jury, at least the supposed time of meeting. Acting under a misapprehension, the time for hearing was appointed. As a matter of course the appearance of Mr. McGill here this afternoon was not by my direction. The necessities of the case were such that Judge McConnell, could proceed with the trial. Had the judge been thoroughly acquainted with the case, he could have placed the bond higher. If the case is postponed until the 6th of May, it will be after the grand jury is discharged. His honor had made a mistake, but not too late to rectify it. The bond was given under a misunderstanding of facts, and it was too late to remedy it.

There were no technical objections to the arrest of this case where it now was.

Judge McConnell stated that when he required bond, he was not in full possession of the facts, he had made no examination of the status of the case.

Col. Pike Hill stated that Mr. Hillyer urged that the case had not been presented until the grand jury had been dismissed. He could not see it. He could not see where any injustice had been done. Talk about $1,000 bond not being large enough when a man is shot in the arm and it is known that he is not going to die? This is a bailable case, and Judge McConnell has given it the right direction. The bond holds him. One thousand dollars is a large bond in the case. Mr. McGill is making no effort to get away. He came in and proposed without investigation to give a reasonable bond. And yet he must be jerked up for an investigation. The court has done all it should do under the circumstances. No one has complained of the bond. The status of the case is an assault with an attempt to murder. Bond has been required and given, it would seem as if this should be satisfactory.

MR. MANN'S CONDITION.

Dr. A. J. Knott, who was called to Mr. Mann when wounded, was placed upon the stand—stated that he was a practicing physician—that he called in to see Mr. Mann, found him wounded—compound fracture of the bone—did not find the ball, it was in the wound yet. The ball went in close proximity to the arteries—took no part of the bone out—thinks Mann's chances to recover are good—there was only a slight humorage—a good prospect for recovery without some extraordinary change or turn. In a reply to a question from the judge, Dr. Knott replied that the wound was not necessarily fatal.

After the hearing of the above testimony, the judge decided that the case was a proper one for bail.

Mr. Hillyer asked that Mr McGill be required to give bond to the superior court, and to have the amount increased.

Judge McConnell, after a more thorough hearing of the case, ruled that he had the right to require the amount of the bond to be increased.

Judge Wright insisted that the bond was sufficiently large.

Mr Hillyer, did not agree with him. The Justice knew nothing of the case, when the amount of the bond was fixed, and he could not believe $1,000 sufficient to require the attendance of the party.

Mr. Hill stated that Mr. McGill after the difficulty, had hunted up the officers—had been here all day—and had made no effort to evade the matter.

Judge McC. stated that he had no fear of trusting Mr. McGill, doubtless he was willing to give bond for double the amount required. He only desired to protect the state, and therefore required a bond of $2,000 from Mr. McGill, to appear before his court May 6th, for a preliminary trial.

Whereupon Mr. McGill very promptly came forward and perfected bond for the required amount.

STATEMENT OF MR. M'GILL.

After the court adjourned, the reporter conversed with Mr. McGill, relative to the difficulty. He stated that bad feeling had existed for some time between Mr. Mann and himself. That about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, he desired to send off a message, and went into the Southern Atlantic office, in which Mr. Mann had his desk, and that Mr. Mann drew a pistol on him, and that he hastily left the room. It was important to send off a message, so he resolved to try it again, even if killed. Arming himself, he entered the office about 8 o'clock, when Mr. Mann drew his pistol, when he (McGill) drew his pistol and fired, the ball striking Mr. Mann. He states that he did it in self-defence.

STATEMENT OF MR. MANN.

A representative of The Constitution called yesterday morning at Mr. Mann's room opposite the Kimball House to hear his side of the story. Mr. Mann was found in great pain from his wound, and with considerable fever. He was consequently in no condition to give a detailed statement of the occurrence. He said, however, in substance, that the attack upon himself was entirely unprovoked. The trouble between himself and McGill dated back nearly three years. That he had occasion long ago to order McGill never to speak to him again, and since that time the bad feeling had increased. On the evening of the shooting he was entirely unarmed. He had no weapon upon his person, and his pistol was in a drawer of his desk. He was seated before the railing which passes through a portion of his office, conversing with some friends, and not anticipating any difficulty whatever, when Mr. McGill came to the door. He cried out to Mann,

"PREPARE YOURSELF,"

or some words to that effect, and drawing a pistol instantly fired. Mr. Mann says he had not spoken a word to him. McGill fired but one shot, which took effect in Mr. Mann's arm, as above described. The affair has created quite a sensation among our railroad men.

Mr. John Keely.

Located at the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. There is not a more complete establishment of this kind than that presided over by the above noted gentleman. From his long experience in this market [illegible] a happy aptitude for the business, he is constantly prepared to meet the wants of his customers in every article called for in a first class dry goods house. Throughout his salesrooms there is a bewildering array and diversity of designs and patterns both for purposes of utility and dress. The qualities of his goods best suit the demands of this special market, and his prices are in accordance with the necessities of the times, leaving nothing neglected that will meet advantage his very large patronage. The profuse array of fashionable and substantial articles of every [illegible]

GOODWIN'S SIDE.

His Explanation of Disputed Points.

May it Please the Court: The investigation of this case having taken such a wide range, I have just noted down the points covering the whole matter, to which I desire to direct your attention as well as I can.

In the first place I will state how I came to support Jones for captain of police. I had known him for some time; he was a member of the same lodge and a strong supporter of mine politically. I knew he expected to be a candidate for something, and after the nomination I expressed a willingness to support him for any office I considered he was competent to fill. He spoke of running for lieutenant, but decided his chances for that were not very good.

Simmons was running for second lieutenant, and Jones did not desire to run in opposition to him. He then expressed a desire to run for captain of police, and asked me what I thought about it. I told him I would support him for the place. *I never suggested* his race for captain of police, nor asked him whether he could beat John Johnson. *No proposition was ever made by him* at any time to bribe me, or to pay me money for my support. If any such proposition had been made I should have dismissed him, or knocked him down, and Jones knows that very well, and can't deny it and tell the truth.

During his race, I was employed on the Herald as a reporter, and Jones came frequently to the office to see me about his race, and occasionally came to my room. I supported him cheerfully and honorably, but made no extraordinary effort to secure his election; in fact, I was warmer in my support of Bomar for marshal, and Anderson for collector, and Haslett for assessor, than for Jones as captain. There was something of luck in Jones' election. As for the conversation referred to by him on Alabama street, or at my boarding house, or anywhere else, about his paying me money, is *absolutely false*, as he well knows; if any such statement or proposition had been made, I should have resented it; he knew that I was for him all the time, and would support him, and all who knew my feelings towards Jones, also knew that I would support him. As to his election, that was strictly a matter of good luck to him, because of the fortunate circumstances surrounding him. For some reason one of the candidates, who developed considerable strength, was objectionable to some of the members of council, and some or all of the supporters of Johnson and Wise had a consultation, and decided to vote for Jones, as was testified by a gentleman yesterday. I was not present at that consultation, and knew nothing of it at the time.

I never represented Jones as his attorney, except when called upon by him to do so; he came and employed me, and stated that he would pay me well for my services. That he desired to retain his place, remarking that he himself would get up the witnesses; and wanted me to manage his case on the trial. No amount was agreed upon previous to the trial, but he said he did not want me to work for nothing. He was first tried on a charge growing out of keeping a witness for city away from trial of Simmons. The offense charged was conduct unbecoming an officer. The line of defence on that case was, that hunching was a habit, and a number of witnesses were introduced to establish the fact; but the commissioners did not sustain our theory, but suspended him for sixty days. After a number of witnesses were examined, the case was argued by myself for the defense, and the case occupied several hours. He was next tried in November on charges growing out of a difficulty with Hill. This trial was at night, and at my special request Mr. James A. Anderson came down to assist me in the management of the case. Jones was acquitted in this case.

The last trial was in January or February of this year, and he was represented by Mr. Henry Hillyer and myself. Mr. Hillyer examined the witnesses, and the case was submitted without argument; he was suspended in that case for 30 days. I never received a dollar from Jones, until after I had rendered him legal services. The first payment he made me was twenty dollars, and this was during his suspension soon after his first trial. He paid it to me in my office and stated at the time that it was in part payment for my services, and that he would pay the balance before a great while. The next money he paid me was at Pease's, and the amount was ten dollars instead of fifty dollars as stated in one of the newspapers, and instead of twenty dollars, as stated by Jones during the investigation I had taken something to eat, and probably a glass of beer or soda water. Two other payments of ten dollars each, were made by Jones to me, making the whole amount ever received by me from him, fifty dollars. This I considered a reasonable, if not a liberal fee for the services I had rendered. The watch referred to was placed in my possession during the last state fair by Jones himself, who requested me to wear it until he called for it, remarking that he had another. I was reluctant to accept it at all, but as he insisted, finally I yielded. Mr. Howell C. Jackson was present, and saw Jones turn it over to me. Jones has made two contradictory statements about this watch, neither one of which true. It was neither in payment of anything, nor a present. I never treated it as a present, but told every one who asked me about it, that it was Jones' watch. I tendered to him, time after time, and he would not receive it, but always told me that when he wanted it or needed it, he would let me know. Time passed on, and he was tried again in November and I went down, and together with Mr. Anderson, represented him. After this I was not so particular to tender him the watch, as he had never paid me anything for that service. I thought I would not press the watch upon him then, as he was in my debt. On this trial Mr. Anderson had no interest in the fee or pay for the service, but at my special request, came to assist me in the management of the case. I went to the city hall to see Mr. Anderson, to make this request of him. The witnesses were examined and the case argued to the commissioners by both Mr. Anderson and myself. For this service I have never yet received a dollar, nor asked him for payment, because he had, as I considered, paid me reasonably and liberally for my services on the first trial. In fact, I doubt not, if Jones had requested me to represent him in either or all of his cases without any pay, I would have done so, for being a young attorney, I might have considered that my appearance for the chief of police would have been beneficial to me, in bringing other business. He, however, always expressed himself willing and disposed to pay me, and having defended him to the utmost of my ability, I considered my services valuable to him, and consequently I was ready to receive pay for the same. At his third trial in January last, Mr. Henry Hillyer and myself appeared for him. For this last case I have never received a dollar, nor asked him for any, partly because he had made me a present of an overcoat. The overcoat was the only present I ever received from him, and I was very reluctant, to receive that, as that is something I seldom do. I never received a dollar from Jones for any other purpose, or on any other account, than for professional services faithfully performed by me.

As to my supposed candicacy for chief of police, I have just this to say: Late in the fall I thought of the propriety of entering the city hall to see me, to know whether I expected the race, and in November and December, told Mr. Morris that I might be candidate, but had not fully decided. Jones came to ted to run. I told him that I had not fully decided the question, but perhaps would be a candidate; he said he wanted to know because if I ran, he would not run against me. Instead of defying me to run or anything of that sort, he expressed himself favorably to my race, remarking that he would rather see me elected than anybody besides himself. Similar statements he made to others, as testified to by them. He made some such statement as that he would be ruined because he was unfit for anything but police duty, and he knew that I could be elected. A sense of duty to my constituents, who desired me to remain in the council to represent them, decided my course in the matter. I knew that my election would divert me from my profession, and perhaps retard my political advancement for the reason that had I offered myself as a candidate before the people, they could very consistently decline to vote for me, on the ground that they could not know how long I would represent them; or how soon I would resign. Morris was elected commissioner in March, I believe, and it was not until November or December that I mentioned the subject of chief of police to him in connection with my contemplated race for the place. In reference to the city printer I have only to state, that I never any time, either directly or indirectly, even so much as made any intimation to Col. E. Y. Clarke, that I would support him for that position, in consideration of his support of any person, for any place. I never asked him to vote for, or support anybody. I told Col. Alston that my inclinations were to vote for The Constitution for city printer, stating that The Constitution was equally competent to the work, and besides, while my personal feelings towards the proprietors of the Herald were of the kindest character, other things being equal, I recognized political obligations, and regarded it as my duty to vote for The Constitution. That it was the only paper that opposed the proposed amendment to the city charter pending before the legislature, requiring a two-thirds' or three-fourths' vote by the mayor and general council, to elect officers. This proposed amendment, whether so intended or not, I consider a reflection upon the council, as it argued that a majority of that body were either incompetent or indisposed to elect fit and proper men to office. This explains Col. Alston's testimony in reference to the statement to him that the Herald had "gone back on the boys."

On the evening of the conversation at Morris' store Morris called Jones' attention to the article in the Commonwealth, charging that he had bought the influence of myself and Morris for money, [illegible] said: I understand that your [illegible] have supported you for pay, Jones asked who do you [illegible] Morris [illegible] and myself. [illegible] said, "I guess that is a damned lie." The part about Goodwin is a lie; he had nothing to do with it.

A part of it is true, the part about you is true. I asked Jones if I had ever received a dollar from him for any such purpose, and he replied in the negative. I then asked him if he had ever bribed me, and he answered emphatically, "no," just as testified to by Captain Castleberry. His exoneration of me was absolutely without any qualification whatever. Great stress has been laid upon the procuring of the certificate of Mr. Gray. I will explain it. I asked Mr. Gray to give me a certificate as to the conversation of Jones, on the subject of charges against me, as he heard it. I already had a certificate from Captain Castleberry. Mr. Gray asked me to write one for him, I wrote one, and read it, and he said there was something lacking, that he did not hear I told him to strike that part or write one himself. He then came up to my room, and handed me his certificate. I never asked him to certify to anything, except what he heard; and the testimony of Mr. Gray is the truth in the matter.

The charges against me as a whole, and in every particular, are absolutely false. These are the facts, and here you have the mole hill, out of which has grown this great mountain of an impeachment investigation.

The above is a true, and corrected statement.

THOS. SPENCER, Reporter.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, April 27, 1875.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 6. Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 7. A. A. & A. O. Trammel vs. R. H. Marks. Illegality from Merriwether county. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 8. A West and wife and another vs. Formby. Complaint from Troup. Argued. B. H. Bingham for plaintiff in error, C. W. Mabry contra.

No. 9. Briskly vs. the State. Murder from Coweta. Transferred to heel of circuit.

No. 10. George Faver vs. the State. Murder from Coweta. P. F. Smith for plaintiff in error. Latham solicitor general by brief contra.

No. 11. George Peters vs. Wm. Baker. Illegality from Campbell. J. S. Bialock & R. T. Dorsey by P. F. Smith & W. T. Trippe for plaintiff in error. J. S. Bigby, contra.

No. 12. Dickson vs. Saloshin. Assumpsit from Coweta. J. B. S. Davis & I. H. Featherston for plaintiff in error. Bigby & McLendon contra.

Pending opening argument of Mr. Davis, the court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Court met at half past 8 o'clock, persuant to adjournment.

The following petit jurors were sworn in to serve during the week:

J. W. Googe,	J. A. Crussell,
G. W. Camp,	S. S. Lee,
C. W. Winter,	Z. H. Smith,
Geo. F. Gloyener,	J J. Richards,
R. D. Yancey,	E. C. Smith,
B. Benjamin,	J. T. Sherling,
J. T. Peacock,	David Gann
C. A. Bowen,	C. Owen,
J. B Webb,	J. H. Mashburn,
E. Mashburn,	Robert Powell,
C. A. Talbert,	G. J. Boothe,
B. W. York,	H. G. Bell.

Only two cases were disposed of: E. W. Holland vs. Isaac Sewell. Trial. Verdict for the defendant. D. F. & W.R. Hammond, for defendant.

Alfred Austell vs. Darden & Bro. et al. On motion, Noah Fowler, assignee in bankruptcy of James M. Willis, was made a party defendant, and the case went to trial. Pending the introduction of the evidence for the defense, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The cases for trial to-day are the same as published Sunday morning.

THE CITY COURTS.

The city court met at nine o'clock Monday morning, Hon. R. J. Cowart presiding On account of a severe indisposition of Judge Cowart, it was indefinitely postponed, the time of meeting to be announced through the press.

Executive Department Notes.

D. C. Hogg, of the 1105th district of Webster county, has been confirmed justice of the peace.

THE BEETHOVEN BALL.—The ball of the Beethoven society, given last evening at James' Hall, has closed the season with one of the most delightful entertainments it has ever been our good fortune to attend The guests were taken from the very cream of our society, and while the room was not unpleasantly crowded, there were a plenty of ladies and gentlemen present to make the dancing and other social features a success. The music was one of the grand attractions. It was simply superb, consisting of the largest orchestra we have ever seen here, and was lead by Prof. Freyer. The toilettes of the ladies were elegant and beautiful, composed in most instances of those lovely satins and silks which so becomingly enhance the charms of the fair wearers. Several visitors to our city were present, and were the recipients of marked attention Everything was managed splendidly and everybody enjoyed themselves to the utmost enjoying capacity. The festivities were prolonged to a very late hour, when the guests departed, wishing the Beethoven's long life and plenty of future balls.

REV. W. J. SCOTT will lecture to-night at Trinity church on the rise and progress of Methodism. This will be introductory to a series on "The general rules of the church"

THE Atlanta Independent has entered upon its fourth volume, and is as spicy and "sloshing" as ever.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Elmwood collar, with all the edges folded, will fit beter and wear longer than any other. Prove this by trying.
apr28—d1t

LOUIS DESAULLES & CO.

We have the handsomest line of striped and checked Silks from 75c to $1 50, ever offered by us.

Our stock of black iron Grenadines comprise all the late novelties in these goods, and are at prices that will give perfect satisfaction.

We call attention to our stock of plain and plaid costume goods, to which we have made large additions during the week, and which are the choicest goods in the city.

Just opened, 100 pieces 4-4 Percales at 11½c per yard, very cheap.

Our Lace Striped Lawns at 25 cents, are bargains.

Our Striped Lawns at 25 cents are much admired.

Our stock of Fancy Goods was never so large.

Fans and Parasols, from the cheapest to the finest, while of our assortment of Chatelains, Vinaigrettes, Rubber Neck Chains, Crosses, Lockets and Sleeve Buttons, is endless variety.

Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Figured Neck Ribbons, in every shade and style.

But of all our goods none surpass our stock of Llama Goods in either quality, price or variety.

Very handsome Real Thread and Point Applique Lace Barbes, just received, at half the former prices.

We are agents for Frank Leslie's Cut Paper patterns. All the late styles kept on hand. apr25 d3t

REMOVAL.

Tittlebaum's hoop-skirt factory, millinery and variety store for the purpose of making a change in business, we have removed our extensive stock of fancy goods, trimmings, notions, corsets, white goods, hoop-skirts, millinery goods, etc., to No. 84 Whitehall street, where we will postively close out the entire stock within the next SIXTY DAYS REGARDLESS OF COST, such an opportunity hardly offers itself.

Parties wishing to buy goods in our line will do well to call soon, as we are determined to close out, therefore great bargains will be offered.

Miss Mary Kennedy has the entire charge of the millinery department, and will be glad to see her friends and the ladies in general.

Remember the place, Tittlebaum's Variety Store, No 84 Whitehall street.

Sales ladies are always in attendance.
april24 3t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ROBINSON & CO., 43 WHITEHALL ST., have now in store a full stock of Boots and Shoes for spring and summer wear, both machine and hand-made custom work, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children, in great variety, which they are selling at bottom prices. Their motto is "light expenses, small profits, and large sales." Call and see them. apr25-d3t

MRS O. A. SPEIGLE

Leaves to-night for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, for her second purchase of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. Wait for the novelties in the line. Mrs. Durand will have charge of the store in her absence. 69 WHITEHALL. apr28-2t

NOTICE.

[illegible] four weeks from this [illegible] Henry county, Georgia [illegible] in THE ATLANTA WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. April 8th, 1875.
[illegible] Henry county, Ga.

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

NOW IS TIME TO PLANT

Decorate Your Houses with Beautiful & Rare Flowers,

VERANDAS AND BAY WINDOWS WITH HANGING BASKETS,

Lawns with Japan Lilies, Gladiolas, Tube Roses, OLEANDERS, &c., &c.

Your Conservatories with Camellias, Japonicas, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Apple Geraniums, Calceolarias, &c.

A large lot of Magnolia Fuscata (Banana Shrub), Tea, Olive, and other fragrant shrubs and plants, at No. 29 Broad street, near the bridge.
apr28—d1w M. COLE & CO.,
Proprietors Atlanta Nurseries

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, April 27, 1875.

Cotton closed nominal at 15c.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.	
By wagon	4	
By Air-Line Railroad	9	
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	1	
Total	14	
Receipts previous	61,527	
Total	61,541	
Stock on hand September 1	102	
Grand total		61,643
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipments to-day	00	
Shipments previous	59,946	
Total		59,946
Stock on hand		1,697

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1874.	1875.
Saturday	6,449	2,289
Sunday and Monday	5,446	4,538
Tuesday	6,382	4,891
Wednesday	3,867	
Thursday	3,121	
Friday	3,588	
Various	541	
Total	29,494	11,718

Showing a decrease of 6,559 bales from corresponding days of last year.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—Money easy at 2a3 Exchange quiet. Gold dull at 15¼a15⅜. Governments active and strong; 81s coupons 119⅞; '62s coupons 119⅜; '64s coupons 121; '65s 123; new 121⅜; '67s 122⅜; '68s 122⅜; new fives 117⅛; ten-forties coupons 116⅞.

State bonds quiet and nominal; Tennessee sixes 69; new 69; Virginia sixes 34; new 34; consolidated 60; deferred 8½; Louisiana sixes 37; new 36; Levee sixes 35; do eights 30; Alabama eigths 45; fives 39; Georgia sixes 88; sevens 97½; North Carolina 20½; new 10½; special tax 4; South Carolina 33; new 32; April and October 32½.

Stocks closed active and unsettled: Central 104⅞; Erie 30⅞; Lake Shore 70½; Illinois Central 105; Pittsburg 92½; Northwestern 42⅛; preferred 55; Rock Island 105.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Cotton receipts at all ports to-day	4,891
Exports to Great Britain to day	710
Exports to continent to-day	4,181
Consolidated receipts	11,718
Consolidated exports	29,600
Stock at all ports	489,287

NEW YORK, April 27.—Gold 15¼.

Cotton—New classification: Spots quiet; ⅛ off; low middlings 15⅝; middlings 16⅛; sales to exports 1,345; spinners 179.

Futures closed steady; sales 32,400 bales; April 16 1-32a16 1-16; May 16 1-16a16 3-32; June 16 5-16; July 16 17-32a16 9-16; August 16 11-16; September 16 17-32a16 9-16; October 16 5-32a16 3-16; November 15 15-16a15 31-32; December 15 31-32; January 16⅛a 16 5-32.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton sales 1,548 bales at 16⅛a16⅜.

Net receipts 160 bales; gross 185.

Futures closed steady; sales 36,800 bales; April 16 1-32a16 1-16; May 16 1-16a16 3-32; June 16 5-16; July 16 17-32; August 16 11-16; September 16 17-32a16 9-16; October 16 5-32a16 3-16; November 15 15-16a15 31-32; December 15 31-32a16; January 16⅛a16 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, 5:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary delivered in June or July 8 1-16; do. nothing below low middlings delivered in May or June 7 15-16; sales today include 5,000 bales American.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Cotton in fair demand; a shade easier; middlings 15⅞; net receipts 1,843 bales; gross 2,012; exports to France 4,030; continent 151; sales 2,100; stock 12,477.

CHARLESTON, April 27—Cotton easier; middlings 15⅞; low middlings 15⅜; good ordinary 14⅞; net receipts 23 bales; sales 600; stock 17,529.

MOBILE, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15⅞; net receipts 115 bales; exports coastwise 65; sales 1,200; stock 24,4 0.

SAVANNAH, April 27.—Cotton dull; net receipts 536 bales; sales 96; middlings 15⅞; stock 34,505.

GALVESTON, April 27.—Cotton dull; net receipts 564 bales; sales 262; middlings 15⅞; exports to Great Britain 680; coastwise 1,590; stock 44,760.

AUGUSTA, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15½; low middlings 15; good ordinary 14½; net receipts for two days 260 bales; sales 390.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Cotton middlings 16⅛; net receipts 1 bale; gross 765; exports coastwise 560; stock 13,903.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Cotton middlings 16½; net receipts 107 bales; gross 528.

WILMINGTON, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15½; net receipts 1,060 bales; exports coastwise 577; sales 5, stock 1,722.

BOSTON, April 27.—Cotton middlings 16⅜; net receipts 124 bales; gross 1,922; exports to Great Britain 30; sales 70; stock 14 570.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15¼a15⅜; net receipts 271 bales; shipments 795; sales 500; stock 36,655.

NORFOLK, April 27.—Cotton middlings 15⅞; net receipts 307 bales; exports coastwise 250; sales 150; stock 5,094.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Southern flour dull and without decided change in price. Wheat without decided change. Corn steady and in fair demand; western mixed 90a92. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 8⅛a8⅜; prime 8½; Muscovado refined 8⅜; hard grades 10⅜a 10⅝. Molasses quiet; grocery grades firm. Rice quiet; fair jobbing trade. Tallow 9⅜a 9⅝. Rosin steady at $2 05a$2 10 for strained. Turpentine steady at 37. Pork easier; new mess $22. Beef quiet. Lard easier; prime steam 16. Whisky steady at $1 16.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $4 50a$4 75; city mills superfine $4 25a$4 50; Rio brands $6 25a$6 50. Wheat firmer and advanced 2a3c; Maryland amber $1 40a$1 44; white $1 30a$1 35. Corn stronger; southern white 90a92; yellow 90; western mixed 80. Oats and rye quiet. Provisons quiet but strong. Pork $22 50a$23. Bacon —shoulders 9⅝a10. Lard firm; refined 16a 16½. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes 16½a19. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 16a$1 17. Sugar strong at 10½.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Flour unchanged; superfine $4a$4 25; fancy $5 5a$6 25. Corn nominally 73a75. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $23. Hams—sugar-cured 13⅜a 14. Lard—prime steam 15½; tierce 16a16½; keg 16½a16¾. Whisky $1 14. Bagging firm at 13a13½.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Flour firm and in good demand; family $5 75a$6. Corn firmer at 74a77. Pork held at $22 25. Lard—prime steam held at 15⅜; 15½ bid. Bacon —shoulders 9⅜a9½; clear rib 12⅜; clear rib 13½. Whisky $1 14.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Flour unchanged. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 74⅜; rejected 71½. Pork steady at $21 87½a$21 90. Lard dull and drooping at 15 62½a 5 65. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 14.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived—Champion, Benefactor, San Jacinto, Savannah; Leo, Fernandina; schrs A. E. Babcock, Fernandina; S. P. Hall, Savannah.

CHARLESTON, April 27—Arrived—Calvert, Charleston, Baltimore.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed, by the Court of Ordinary, administrator of the estate of Daniel Kennedy, late of said county, deceased All persons having demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
apr28—w1mo WILLIAM R. HAMMOND, Administrator.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in bankruptcy—In the matter of Thomas J. Greer, bankrupt—No. 764.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at his office in the "Virginia House" (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia, on the 5th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
apr21—dlaw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—in bankruptcy, in the matter of Columbus D. Smith, bankrupt—No. 937.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T Downing at his office in the "Virginia House," (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia, on the 5th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
april21—dlaw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

TO RENT—A NEAT THREE ROOM house on Stonewall street. Apply to
J. L. RICHMOND,
apr28—d1t 51 Walker street.

FOR RENT, CHEAP—A COTTAGE, convenient Whitehall Street Railroad; six rooms; excellent water. Price, $15 00. Apply to JNO. C. GOODWYNE.
apr28—d3t

A WHITE WOMAN WANTED, FOR Ladies Department, Turkish Bath Rooms, corner Loyd and Wal. streets.
apr28—d1t

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE MEN THAT understand canvassing Apply at No. 8 Broad street, up-stairs.
apr28—d3t

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE FOUR room house, second square from City Hall. Apply at No. 51 McDonough street, or No. 12 Decatur street. apr28-dtf

BOARDERS WANTED—LARGE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a delightful part of the city. Address R., Constitution office.
apr25—d3t

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE ON LUCKIE street, next to Forsyth. Possession given on the 1st of May. For particulars inquire of MRS. JOHN H. LOYD, 24 Luckie street. apr25—d3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A situation as Governess for Young Children, in a respectable family. Compensation moderate. Address A., care Atlanta Constitution. apr25 d4t

CROCKERY—WITHOUT FURTHER notice, Ripley will sell goods another week at cost. apr25—d2t

WANTED—A No. 1 WOMAN FOR house work, washing and cooking, in a small family. Apply immediately at 65½ Whitehall street apr21—dtf

VOLUME 50, GEORGIA REPORTS, Volume 50, Georgia Reports, Volume 50, Georgia Reports, Just out and sent post-paid, for $7 00 by Phillips & Crew.
apr18—dtf

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER, at the store of Phillips & Crew.
apr18—dtf

THE STORE HOUSE, No. 13 AND 15 Whitehall street, for rent. Apply to FRANKLIN & EICHBERG.
apr16—dtf

EDUCATIONAL.—A SMALL NUMBER of girls will be received as boarders, to attend the Atlanta Public Schools or for private instruction. Apply, through Post-office or at No. 181 McDonough street.
mar24—dtf W. H. HUNT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Smyrna, Georgia.

HAS A PLATFORM for Picnic purposes, built in a nice, shady grove, at a splendid Spring; Also, a splendid Base Ball Ground, which they offer gratis. Picnic parties are cordially invited to come. Parties wishing to come to this place will please notify us three days beforehand.
apr28-sun&wed SMITH & EIDSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 18, 1875.

I HEREBY CONSENT THAT MY WIFE Elizabeth A. Moreton, may become a free-trader. F. MORETON.
apr28—dlaw4w

THANKS!

I HEREBY DESIRE TO TENDER MY heartfelt thanks to the FIREMEN of Atlanta for their promptitude and efficiency on the night of Wednesday, the 21st instant, when my residence was destroyed.

My neighbors and friends who came so quickly to my aid, and rendered such valuable assistance, and who afterwards so tenderly and generously extended large-hearted hospitality to my family, will please accept sentiments of gratitude which language fails to express.

apr28—d1t A. C. LADD.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO.

The Largest and Best Furnished House in the World. ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.

PRICES REDUCED.

150 Rooms with board,	$3 00	per	day.
150 " "	$3 50	"	
150 " "	$4 00	"	
100 " "	$4 50	"	
100 " "	$5 00	"	

Cost of Building, $3,000,000; Furniture, $350,000. apr28 d4w

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF Fine Oil Paintings.

WILL be sold by Mayson & Norman, without reserve, on Thursday and Friday evening, the 29th and 30th, at 7½ o'clock, the largest and finest collection of Oil Paintings ever offered for sale in this city, comprising landscapes, sketches from nature, fruit pictures, sea coast and marine views sketches of game and domestic animals, scriptural illustrations, fishing and hunting scenes, fancy sketches, etc., both original and copies from the best European and American artists. Everybody (ladies especially) are requested to call and examine the most beautiful art collection ever offered for sale in our city. It is now on exhibition and those who have seen it pronounce it decidedly superior, both in finish of execution and choice of subject, to anything of the kind exhibited here before, and they are to be sold regardless of price.
apr28—d2t T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r.

3 or 4 Good Milch Cows,

AT J. C. FULLER'S WAGON YARD, 224 Peters street. Any one wishing to buy, please come early in the morning, see them milked and make their selection.
W. S. BLAIR.
Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1875—d1t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, April 27, 1875.
MRS. CAROLINE P. ROE, wife of A. E. Roe, has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same, on the 10th day of May, 1875, at my office.
apr28—w2t DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary, Fulton county.

ONE HUNDRED

Cases of Boots and Shoes received from bankrupt sale of Howes, Hyatt & Co., consisting in a variety of grades and styles for Men,

Women & Children,

all first-class goods, which I will sell to cash customers who have

BURIED

the credit system and pay cash as they go, at about one-half the usual price. To country merchants and retail customers who are

ALIVE

to the fact, that cash purchase can be made from fifteen to twenty per cent, cheaper

IN ATLANTA.

than goods bought on thirty days time, I offer special inducements. To Shoe and Harness makers, who need stock, I would say that I never had a larger or more varied stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings and Shoe Makers' Tools. Twenty-four years experience in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business in Atlanta, coupled with the facilities a large Cash Capital can give, enables me to offer to merchants and my retail customers, a stock worth the attention of all; and I hereby extend to all an invitation to call, examine and price my goods, which are sold at HARD TIME PRICES. Orders from a distance filled with promptness [and care, at lowest cash prices.

apr—dlt I. T. BANKS,
37 Whitehall St.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

BY JOHN HAY.

I pray you, pardon me, Elsie,
And smile that frown away
That dims the light of your lovely face,
As thunder clouds the day.
Before I thought, 'twas done—
And those great gray eyes flashed bright and cold,
Like an icicle in the sun.

I was thinking of the summer
When we were boys and girls,
And wandering to the blossoming woods
And the gay winds romped with your curls;
And you seemed to me the same little girl
I kissed in the alder path.
I kissed the little girl's lips, and alas!
I have roused a woman's wrath.

There is not so much to pardon,
For why were your lips so red?
The blonde curls fell in a shower of gold
From the proud, provoking head.
And the beauty that flashed from the splendid eyes,
And played round the tender mouth,
Rushed over my soul like a warm, sweet wind
That blows from the fragrant south.

And where, after all, is the harm done?
I believe we were made to be gay,
And all of my youth not given to love
Is vainly squandered away;
And strewn through life's labors,
Like gold in the desert sands,
Are love's sweet kisses, and sighs and vows
And the clasp of clinging hands.

And when you are old and lonely,
In memory's magic shrine,
You will see on your thin and wasting hands,
Like gems, those kisses of mine;
And when you muse at evening,
At the sound of some vanished name,
The ghost of my kisses shall touch your lips
And kindle your heart to flame.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Resignation of Postmaster Bard—The Mail Contracts—Presidential Movements, etc.

[Special Telegram to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The postmaster-general to-day issued an order in cancelling all awards of contracts heretofore made in favor of Jerome J. Hinds, Patrick Laughlin, John W. Delaney, William Weiss and Wm. C. Iddings, these being the names contained the proposals fraudulently imposed upon the department by the complicity of the clerks at the last regular letting. The order directs the contracts to be immediately awarded to the respective bidders whose proposals are next lowest in amount to the proposals thus rejected. The routes referred to are all in the state of Texas. The fraudulent bids having been made with full knowledge of the amounts of the bona fide proposals only few dollars below them. The loss to the government, occasioned by the present order, will be very small.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Delano will not resign until the cloud resting over his department is dissipated.

Gov. Bard has resigned the Atlanta postmastership, to take effect the first of June.

Sarah Walker, alias Puss Oakley, the child stealer, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, with the understanding that upon her release she return to Norfolk.

The president will appoint two pay masters in the army to-morrow vice those whom the senate failed to confirm.

The postmaster general has official information that postoffice car No. 20 was plundered by the Mexicans and A. R. Lovell killed.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore & Potomac railroad about 5 o'clock this afternoon, just outside of the tunnel, near the eastern branch, between the 4:53 o'clock train leaving this city and the New York train due here at 5:13, p. m. Eight or ten persons were severely hurt, and both trains badly wrecked.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Nine seriously injured, others slightly. Careful enquiry gives no southern names, either in incoming or outgoing, among the injured, though some be delayed by confusion. Baggage, engines and tenders demolished. Baggage cars piled on them.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The president has declined to interfere in the case of Hope H. Slatter, recently convicted in this city of manslaughter, in having killed Michael Hussey at a schutzen festival two years ago, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. The application for his pardon had been pending for several weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The court of claims will take up the cases of Robt. G. Johnson and others for cotton seized in Mississippi during the rebellion, to the value of nearly $4,000,000. Most of the cotton embraced in these claims was captured with the city of Vicksburg. Among the claims is one for a large amount preferred by Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglass. The Douglass claim was referred to the court by congress for decision according to the law and practice of that court in such cases and proceedings, and upon the law in the case. Mr. Goforth, the assistant attorney general, holds that the reference of that claim does not give the court jurisdiction, the practice of the court having been not to entertain jurisdiction in cases not presented within two years after the close of the rebellion.

The cotton cases will be continued by the court from day to day until disposed of.

A Raid on Gamblers.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BOSTON, April 25.—A raid on gambling houses by the state police, resulted in the capture of forty-eight of the gay people and much material.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 27—Cotton weak and irregular; sales 973 bales; uplands 16⅝; Orleans 16⅞.

Futures opened easy; May 16 3 32a16⅛; June 16 13-32a16 7-16; July 16 21-32a16 11-16; August 16 13-16; September 16⅝a16 21-32.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn a shade easier. Pork $22. Lard heavy; steam 16a16 1-16. Turpentine quiet at 37. Rosin steady at $2 05a $2 12½ for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active and strong. Money 2½. Gold 15⅛. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 91. Governments active and strong. State bonds quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, noon.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; middling uplands 7⅞; middling Orleans 8⅛; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export cotton to arrive easier.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, 1:30 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary delivered in May or June 7⅝; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in March 8 1-16.

LONDON, April 17.—Erie 27a27¼. Weather throughout England fair.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes 63f 92½c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived—City of Austria, Elizabeth White, City of Havana.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., April 27, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—Buying...$1 12 Selling...$1 14
SILVER—Buying...$1 04 Selling...$1 08
EXCHANGE—Buying at...par Selling...¼ prem
BONDS—
Georgia 6s...80a82 Aug'sta City 8s.81a83
Georgia 7s...90a92 Georgia R. R...90a92
Atlanta Water.73a75 A. & W.P.R. R.91a92
Atlanta City 7s.70a73 Savannah City..82a..
Atlanta City 8s.81a83
STOCKS—
Ga. R. R...78a82 A. & W. P. R. R.65a70
C. R. R...56a60

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load...7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE...2a5
EGGS...15½
BUTTER...20a30
POULTRY—
grown chickens...27a30
Geese...50
Ducks...25a30
FEATHERS...50a60
BEESWAX...27a27½
RAGS...2½a3
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled...5a7
Peaches, peeled...10a14
Apples, peeled...6½a7

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
white...$1 05
Tennessee...$1 00a1 02
MEAL...$1 05
GRITS...$6 50
WHEAT—
white...$1 35a1 45
amber...$1 30a1 40
red...$1 20a1 25
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl...$10 00
OATS...75
PEAS—
Clay...$1 75
Cow...$1 50
Hay—Timothy $1 50a$1 60; clover $1 40
Tennessee $1 25a$1 35.

Flour—fancy $8 00a$8 25; extra family $7 50a$7 75; family $7 00a$7 25; extra $6 75 a$7 00; superfine $5 75a$6.

Bacon—new s. c. hams 15; clear rib sides 13¾; clear sides 14; shoulders 10¼.

Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 12¼; long clear sides none; clear sides 12½; shoulders 9½; hams 12¼.

Lard—tierces 16a17; kegs and cans 18; buckets 18.

Hams—sugar-cured 15a15½.

Rope—Annawakee 25a27.

Ties—6a7½.

Spices—pepper 25; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 60.

Salt—Virginia $2 60; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 ¼ bbls $7 50; kits $1 75. No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 50; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 20.

Vinegar—24a40.

Sugar—A 11¼; extra C 10; white extra C 11¼; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 10¼a11; yellows, N. O. fair to choice 8¼a10½.

Coffee—Rio 22a24; LaGuira none; Java 35.

Molasses—Black strap 45.

Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 75a80.

Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50 English crown $3 75.

Potatoes—Early rose $5 00; Goodrich $5 peerless $5 00.

Starch—6¼.

Rice—7½a8¼; tierces 8¼.

Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.

Crackers—C soda 4½a5c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 18a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a 3 75; fancy 18a85.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25 a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a[illegible]; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $3 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; condensed milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a3 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.

Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.

Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.

Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6, red $5 50a$6.

Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a3½.

Lemons—per box $7 50a$8.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12½.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 40a45; English Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25a17½.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 12½a14.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2 00; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.

Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a 3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 3 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.

Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.

Cement—$3 50a$4.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; pot ash, per case, $8 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—18a20.

Blacking—35a70

Candles—17½.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 75. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a23; shovels—Ames' 12a$14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3¼a3¾; sundry sizes carload 3½a3¾; sundry sizes less than carload 3¾a5¼; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 2c; horse-shoe ½ extra.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 20.

Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 50a55; do., 11-in old 55a60; medium, 11-in old 65a85, good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1 10, fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10

Smoking—Durham, per pound 65a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50, The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $1 90, 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to $5; proof rye $1 45 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 75a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $2 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 5c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 12½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 32c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 32 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c. high colors 8½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 23½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a60.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 8½; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a 8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 9; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 20; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 7 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn B 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot [illegible] 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 13c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social L. 36 in. 10c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 15½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 38 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 12c

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 5c; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 50; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a12; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 10a1 30; tanners [illegible]

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 1a2½. Waste paper—buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 10a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 18a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 30a50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE—McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 82 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE. If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House. W. M. LEWIS, W. G. GANT, } Clerks. june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the DAWSON HOTEL, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.
PYE HOUSE.
FORSYTH, GEORGIA
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per day...$2 00
Per week...10 00
Single meal...50
Single lodging...50
Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel, Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, Late of Columbus, Ga. sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

THE CANNON HOUSE RE-OPENED. Thankful for five years patronage, I announce to the public that on Monday next, April 5th, I will re-open the Cannon House. I shall run it also as a private boarding house. There will be rooms, both furnished and unfurnished, for families. The best of accommodations given at reasonable rates. apr3—d1m MRS. M. E. CANNON.

NORCROSS HOTEL. SUPPER HOUSE. BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL. Board, per day...$2 00; Board, per month...$25 to $30 00; Single meals...75 cents. jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESVILLE, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL, E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors, MACON, GEORGIA. Opened January 1st, 1856. BOARD...$3 PER DAY. E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY. The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully, aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, BY MRS. A. M. NELMS. Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

STOP AT McCOMBS' HOTEL, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Free Hack meets all trains. C. G. WILSON, apr4—dtf Proprietor.

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, CONTINUES TO BE THE LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY. New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements. Board, per day...$4 00; SOUTHERN MERCHANTS, per day...3 00. DUNKLEE, SHEARS & CO., mar13—d2taw2m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE," NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests. E. C. YANCEY. Newnan, March 8, 1875. mar10—dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street cars meet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge. HUNT & BRO., feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

TRAVELERS, And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, ATHENS, GEORGIA. [apr4—dtf

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILLSON, AFTER 22 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence, 33 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may15—

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1—d1y Charlotte, N. C.

Book Binders and Paper Makers TAKE NOTICE!

WE have just received and put in operation a Patent Automatic Knife Grinder, and are prepared to grind all kinds of straight knives up to 36 inches long, on the most reasonable terms. Send in your knives and see how perfect it works. J. C. PECK & CO. Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1875—d1m

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. FRANK T. RYAN, N. G. T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G. THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets. JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G. G. H. GILBREATH, Secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street. A. ABRAHAM, N. G. MOSES ADLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. A. GRAMLING, C. P. W. R. BARROW, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. D. HOLMES, N. G. J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

LAWYERS.

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY. GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar16,'75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—d1y

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—d1y

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20—d1y

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee. mar27, 1875—d6m

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER. GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia.—Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY. TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—1ly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—d1y

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—d1y

J. L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Rev. E. W. Warren. apr4, '57—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW. BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—d1yr

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia. mar26, 1875—d6m

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M. Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-d1y

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 9-d1y

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia. jan21—3m

Stop at the Davis House

82 FORSYTH STREET, OR 91 BROAD street, where you will find good accommodations at very MODERATE COST. ISAAC D. UPSHAW, Proprietor. mar26—d1m-fri-sun&wed

FIRE!

MR. AND MRS. FRANK'S OFFICE will be temporarily at the store of Wm. Rich & Co., 16 Decatur street. All parties having received notice to settle their accounts will please do so at once. mar27—dtf

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS!
WM. A. HAYGOOD,
21 Marietta, corner Broad Street,
DEALER IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,
Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.
Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention. mar23—dtf

OPIUM Habit Cured

A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merit. Send for my quarter magazine (it costs you nothing) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the *first, original, and only sure cure for opium eating.* DR. S. B. COLLINS, LaPorte, Ind. B. M. WOOLLEY, Sole Agent Southern States, Atlanta, Georgia. All first orders from the South for Medicine should be forwarded through him. Office in Park Medical Institute, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan24—deod&wtf

Local Preachers.

THE Local Preachers of the M.E. Church South, in the city, are requested to meet in Dr. Harrison's office, in First Methodist Church, on next Tuesday night, the 27th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Please, brethren, don't fail to attend, as business of importance will engage your attention. W. C. DUNLAP, City Missionary. Atlanta, Ga., April 25, 1875—d2t

Valuable Real Estate for Sale or Exchange.

I WILL sell, on accommodating terms, the following real estate, or I will exchange it for property in or near the city of Atlanta, A No. 1 FARM, in Newton county, Georgia, located on the Alcova river and Bear creek, seven miles south of Covington, (which is forty miles east of Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad.) It contains about fourteen hundred acres, in good proportions of cleared and timbered lands. This Farm has been well kept. The houses and fences all in good condition as in the days of slavery. It is in an excellent neighborhood, is intersected by a public road and is in sight of Henderson's Mills—first-class Flouring and Grist Mills.

Also, a commodious house and lot in the town of Covington, which is located near the public square, and is only three squares from the Masonic Female College, which institution is now in flourishing condition, and it is about one mile and a half from Emory College, in the town of Oxford, which is one of the best Colleges in the South. I spent $2,500 in renovating the house and fences around the premises about a year ago, and they are now about as good as new.

Any person wishing to trade for this property, will please communicate with me through the mail, at Atlanta, Ga., or I can be found in person, by inquiry, at the store of Maddox & Rucker, under the National Hotel. JOHN G. REYNOLDS. apr25—d1mo

Grand Picnic.

To New Holland Springs, near Gainesville, Saturday, the first day of May.

THE train will leave the passenger depot, city, at 7 o'clock, precisely, and returning will leave New Holland, at 4 o'clock p.m. This Picnic is given by and for the pleasure and benefit of, the FIRST BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL, and will be joined at New Holland by the Baptist Sunday School of Gainesville. Members of other Sunday schools of Atlanta, and the good citizens generally, are kindly invited to join the excursion. A delightful reunion of the young people of Atlanta and Gainesville is anticipated on this occasion. The magnificent grounds at New Holland are, perhaps, unsurpassed by any other spot in the mountains of Georgia. Every family and every visitor will carry their well-filled baskets. Fare for the round trip, adults $1 00; Youths, 12 to 16 years old, 50 cts; Children, under 12 years old, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the book stores, and at J. J. McDaniels, No. 117 Whitehall street, and on the cars of the Excursion train. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. apr25—d5t

Quarterly Conference

THE Second Quarterly Conference of the City Mission, meets in First Methodist Church, next Thursday night, 29th instant, at 7½ o'clock. JAMES F. EVANS, P. E. Atlanta, Ga., April 25, 1875—d4t

Good Investment.

AN interest in Mountain City Mills, is offered to a good, practical man, who is willing to give his personal attention to the business. Address W. T. ROBINSON, apr25—d6tsun&wed Rome, Ga.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes,
Established more than a third of a Century.
REDUCED IN PRICE.
ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y., 56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston. feb9—deod3m

DECATUR Male and Female High School,
SPRING TERM opens February 1st and closes July 12, 1875.
TUITION.
Primary Department, per month...$2 00
Junior Class, per month...3 00
Intermediate Class, per month...4 00
Senior Class, per month...5 00
Music and Painting at Professors charges. Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family at $18 00 per month. For circular address Principal. T. A. MURRAY, A. M., dec27—dtf Principal.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in bankruptcy—In the matter of Thomas J. Green, bankrupt—No. 764. All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at his office in the "Virginia House," (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia, on the 5th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. apr21—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—in bankruptcy, in the matter of Columbus D. Smith, bankrupt—No. 937. All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing at his office in the "Virginia House," (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia, on the 5th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. apr21—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk

Assignee's Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM O. Betts—In Bankruptcy. This is give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee in the above matter. W. R. HAMMOND, April 10, 1875—d1aw3w

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of D. D. Denham, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of D. D. Denham, of Fayette county, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. A. E. CALHOUN, apr13—d1aw3w Assignee.

To Printers.

WE have been appointed agents for FRY'S ROLLER GUM. We will furnish Rollers, made of the Gum in any quantity. Address W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE
VIA
Atlanta and Augusta
To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships. S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent. jan24—tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA DIVISION, Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt., S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt, C. R. R. (A. D.)
dec11—dtf

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday APRIL 4th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville	10 02 p m
Leave Toccoa	12 01 a m
Leave Seneca City	1 24 a m
Leave Greenville	3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg	4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte	8 30 a m

Making close connections for Danville, Richmond and Eastern cities, arriving

12 HOURS IN ADVANCE of any other line out of Atlanta.

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD.

Leave Charlotte	7 00 a m
Leave Spartanburg	11 03 a m
Leave Greenville	12 33 p m
Leave Seneca City	2 45 p m
Leave Toccoa	4 11 p m
Leave Gainesville	6 09 p m
Arrive Atlanta	9 10 p m

Pullman Palace Cars THROUGH TO RICHMOND WITHOUT CHANGE.
JOHN B. PECK, apr4—dtf Master Transportation.

Memphis and Charleston R. R

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing T. G. GARRETT, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga. W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

GO TO
TEXAS
VIA THE
Lone Star Route!
International & Gt. Northern R. R
IT IS
The Shortest Quickest and Best ALL-RAIL LINE TO
Waco, Bremond, Hearne, Rockdale, Houston, Galveston, Hempstead, Brenham, Columbia, Austin, San Antonio,
And all principal points in
Eastern, Central, Western & Southern TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS. jan8—w1y-n-r-m

PASSENGERS
Going North or East,
WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets
VIA THE VA. MIDLAND
This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the
Springs of Virginia.
W. D. CHIPLEY, General Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
G. J. FOREACRE, General Manager, Alexandria, Va. [apr1-dtf

Cash and Credit.

IT is my purpose to offer the best inducements to those who pay Cash for Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Bacon, Bulk Meats, Hams, Groceries, Molasses, Tobacco, etc., etc. I am also supplying

Farmers on Time,

until 15th October. Satisfactory security required. E. FRANK COE'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE sold on time to 1st November next, with Cotton option. A. K. SEAGO, Wholesale Merchant, mar30-d1m Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHARP'S RIFLE CO.,

Manufacturers of Patent Breech-loading, Military, Sporting and Creedmoor Rifles. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Winner at International and nearly all other principal matches at Creedmoor. (See Official Record.) Sporting Rifles...$30 to $38. Creedmoor Rifles, with Elevations for 1300 yards...$90 and $125. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. E. G. WESTCOTT, President. ARMORY AND OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.

N. F. Burnham's TURBINE WATER WHEEL

WAS SELECTED, 4 years ago, and put to WORK in the PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C., and has PROVED to be the BEST. 19 sizes made. PRICES LOWER than any other first-class wheel. Pamphlet free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article *saleable as flour*. Profits immense. Package free. Address BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 Cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety seventh edition*) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's. Philadelphia.

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ATLANTA, GA., April 21, 1875.

AT an Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia State Lottery, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the business of this Institution shall be conducted under the name and style of WILSON & CO., Managers. apr24—d1m

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